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NAKASONE ADDRESSES DIET ON SDI, OTHER TOPICS

OW161203 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 16 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told the Diet Tuesday that Japan's participation in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) does not violate a Diet decision banning space development for military purposes. Nakasone said the space-based antimissile program does not constitute a violation of the 1969 Diet resolution because "it is being carried out by the United States, and Japan is to participate only in a specific part of it." "The Diet resolution restricts only Japan's space development acitivity. Space development in foreign countries should not be discussed on the same basis," Nakasone said in response to accusations by Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairperson Takako Doi. The September 9 government decision has been criticized by major opposition parties, including the JSP which claims that it may expand the arms race into space.

Doi, elected JSP leader earlier this month, said that the government should reverse its decision to join the controversial antimissile defense system.

Responding to another question concerning a review of Japan's food control system, Nakasone said that Japan should aim at improving rice crop productivity while preserving the system. "The discrepancies in price between domestic and foreign rice are large," Nakasone added. Questioned on government economic policy in line with the "Maekawa report" which urges the government to boost domestic demand, Nakasone said that the government will make its best efforts to attain the 4 percent annual growth rate projected for the current fiscal year ending next March. Nakasone also said that the government will "simplify" the tax system as much as possible by reducing income and corporate taxes, adding that it will not introduce new large-scale indirect taxes. Economists are predicting Japan will face difficulties in attaining the 4 percent target because of sagging exports, hard-hit by the appreciation of the yen against the dollar.

Regarding the privatization of the Japanese National Railways (JNR), Nakasone renewed his pledge to enact eight related bills in the current Diet session so that the government can go ahead with the plan before April 1 next year. Respecting controversial remarks by former Education Minister Masayuki Fujio, who said that Korea should be partly blamed for Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910, Nakasone said, "I dismissed him because his remarks included comments unsuitable for a cabinet minister."

Nakasone also touched on the Japan-China war during and before World War II, saying that Japan had hurt the sentiment of Chinese people by creating a series of incidents during the 1930's in China. "The fact that Japan conducted aggression against China is undeniable," Nakasone said.

Responding to questions concerning government plans for measures against Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Nakasone said that the government is working to establish a system to test all donated blood across the country for AIDS antibody before use.

JAPAN, USSR BEGIN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION TALKS

OW161221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 16 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union began four days of talks on science and technology cooperation in Tokyo Tuesday with proposals on new research topics put forward by both sides, a Foreign Ministry official said. Similar talks had been held twice in the past, but were broken off in 1982 as part of Japanese sanctions against Moscow in connection with the situation in Poland.

The Soviet delegation, headed by A.F. Kamenev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, proposed such new areas for research cooperation as peaceful space utilization, the development of marine resources, oil and gas, forecasting systems for earthquakes and tidal waves, and cooperation in universities and institutions in the far eastern areas of the Soviet Union and some Japanese regions. The Soviet side also showed an interest in cooperation in medical, civil engineering and information areas, the official said. The Soviets said they also want to take up agriculture and nuclear fusion -- two areas discussed in the past, the official said.

The Japanese delegation, led by Takehido Nishiyama, director general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, proposed research on agriculture, including forestry and microorganisms, and the epidemic aspects of nuclear exposure in view of the Chernobyl nuclear accident, the official said. According to the official, concrete areas for research cooperation will be finalized later through diplomatic channels. The Soviet delegates will visit various institutions Wednesday and Thursday. The conferees will sum up the results of the talks Friday, the official said.

NAKASONE NOT POSTPONING 20-21 SEP ROK VISIT

OW160327 Tokyo KYODO in English 0302 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Sept. 16 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone indicated Tuesday he has no plan of postponing his Septemter 20-21 trip to Seoul in the wake of the terrorist attack at Kimpo airport last Sunday. "Well, it's our basic policy," Nakasone said when asked by resporters if the bomb attack would affect his planned visit. [passage omitted]

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR U.S., URUGUAY VISITS

OW130907 Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 13 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari left Saturday on a two-week visit to Uruguay and the United States for a series of international and bilateral meetings, including a GATT trade conference, the U.N. General Assembly and talks with his U.S. and Soviet counterparts.

He will arrive in Punta Del Este, a seaside resort in Uruguay, Sunday leading a Japanese delegation to a ministerial meeting on a new round of global talks for freer world trade, sponsored by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The five-day GATT meeting, opening Monday, is expected to focus on a declaration calling for the start of a new round aimed at liberalizing trade not only in goods but in services such as banking and telecommunications.

Following the conference Kuranari will fly to New York September 21, address the U.N. General Assembly September 23 and confer with foreign ministers from various countries, including George Shultz of the U.S., Eduard Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union, Wu Xueqian of China and Choe Kwang-su of South Korea. He will return to Tokyo September 26.

GATT-BASED FISHERY TALKS WITH U.S. EXPECTED

OW161215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 16 KYODO -- Japan will have to accept a U.S. proposal for bilateral talks on Japan's imports of herring and ground Alaska pollack meat products under terms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said Tuesday. The U.S. had earlier made the proposal, claiming that Japan's import curbs on these fishery products run counter to the GATT, which governs the bulk of world trade.

Japan sought to solve the issue at a bilateral working-level meeting held in Washington on September 11 and 12, but to no avail. The ministry said the GATT-based talks will start possibly by the end of next month.

At the Washington meeting, Japan said the two countries should continue working-level consultations outside the GATT framework to seek a realistic solution. However, the U.S. insisted on holding GATT-based talks, firmly maintaining its position that Japan should completely open its fisheries market to foreign products, ministry sources said.

At the Washington session, Japan pointed out that it is already importing almost all of the U.S. herring catch. Japan also said that if imports of Alaska pollack products are liberalized, the Japanese market will be flooded with products from the Soviet Union, the sources said.

NODONG SINMUN COMMENTARY ON KIMPO BOMBING

SK160155 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 15 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 16 September commentary: "The Hackneyed Anticommunist Machination Maneuvers Cannot Serve One's Purpose"]

[Text] On 14 September, a bomb went off at Kimpo airport in Seoul, killing or wounding several people. The puppet South Korean clique is now kicking up a strange sort of commotion concerning this bomb blast, uttering contradictions.

On the evening of 14 September, a wretch who identified himself as spokesman for the puppet Ministry of Culture and Information issued a statement saying that the bomb blast was an accident caused by an electrical engineer. Before long, however, a wretch holding the title of director-general of the puppet National Police Headquarters announced that the bomb blast must have been committed either by the North or some impure elements instigated by the North who are determined to hinder the Asian games and are thereby embarking on a course to whip up a North-South confrontation.

No sooner had the bombing incident occurred than the fascist military South Korean clique called an emergency meeting to deal with the incident, with such fascist bosses as the puppet home minister in attendance. There it decided to put the puppet army and police on alert, while preposterously linking the bombing to us.

Such rabble as the DJP are now mounting a maniacal machination propaganda campaign, saying that someone has committed this act or instigated someone else.

The bombing took place at Kimpo airport; what does that have to do with us? Whipping up animosity among fellow countrymen by linking it to us even before investigating the incident is a preposterous farce that can be staged only by those engrossed in anticommunist machinations. This is an intolerable provocation and a challenge to us.

Whenever incidents occur or political and social unrest crops up in South Korea, the South Korean clique always tries to pass responsibility for them on to us and tries to dodge crises caused by these incidents. This is a chronicle, a bad habit, and a hackneyed trick.

It has been fully laid bare for the world to see that incidents like the assassination attempt on Chon Tu-hwan in Canada, the bombing in Rangoon, Burma, and the bombing of the American Cultural Center in Taegu, which the puppet clique once tried to link to us through their commotion, are crimes committed either by people in South Korea or by the puppets themselves.

The current commotion kicked up by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is not worth discussing, as it is a repetition of hackneyed, shopworn tricks. Even though the South Korean puppets are trying to cover up the extremely uneasy situation created within South Korea by linking the incident to us, they cannot convince public opinion by such an attempt.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers to forcibly hold the 1988 Olympics and the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul and to use them for division and to prolong its stay in power are cursed and rejected by the South Korean people.

Not only are the South Korean youths and students calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and Chon Tu-hwan's resignation, they are also engaged in a vigorous struggle to check the Asian Games, which the puppets are trying to hold, after branding them an evil function designed to consolidate the foundation for the fascist dictatorship, which in turn threatens the people's right to exist.

A broad range of the masses of all walks of life, including workers, peasants, intellectuals, and religious personages, are actively joining in the struggle of the youths and students. Anti-Chon Tu-hwan forces are on the move even within the puppet military.

The bombing incident at Kimpo airport, something that took place amid such a political crisis and social chaos as cropped up in South Korea with the Asian Games approaching, is an inevitable outcome of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's traitorous crimes.

We cannot afford to forgive the South Korean puppets for using this domestic incident for impure political purposes. What motivated the South Korean puppets to unanimously link the bombing incident at the Kimpo airport to us -- that is to say, linking us to the bombing incident at Kimpo airport as soon as it occurred as if they were waiting for it to happen and enthused about their anticommunist commotion -- is clear.

By creating an atmosphere of extreme terror by linking the bombing incident to the commotion concerning the North's threat of southward invasion, which they have long been engaged in, and then by kicking up an anticommunist commotion, the puppet clique is trying to atrophy the fighting spirit of the youths, students, and people, while at the same time attempting to frustrate the people's anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle as a whole, thereby bringing the crisis under control.

By mounting a false machination propaganda campaign, the puppets are also pursuing impure political objectives. Externally they are attempting to undermine the international authority and prestige of our republic, which grows daily among the Asian countries and the people of the world. Internally they are attempting to ensure security within their own society by whipping up a sense of North-South confrontation.

That the puppets have already linked us to the bombing without even trying to explain the incident indicates that they can fabricate a shocking incident by producing bogus culprits and then forcing them to confess to false charges. Nonetheless, no one with sound reasoning will pay attention to this, nor will they allow themselves to be deceived by it no matter what frantic commotions the puppets may kick up.

Using the bombing incident as an excuse, the puppets are increasing the suppression of people by mobilizing all the police forces and even the puppet army, after issuing emergency alert orders codenamed "Pongae No. 1" and "Pongae No. 2" throughout the country, while attempting to forcibly hold the Asian Games amid a murderous atmosphere of terror, unprecedented in the history of international sporting events.

We are closely watching the criminal maneuvers being carried out by the South Korean puppets. The South Korean puppets should act judiciously after abandoning their ignominious anticommunist machination propaganda and policy of confrontation. If the puppets continue to cling to their anticommunist machination commotion by linking the bombing to us, they must take full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

Emergency Measures Scored

SK160430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, driven into utter uneasiness and fear by the explosion at the Kimpo airport, issued one more repressive order called "emergency order Pongae nos. 1 and 2" throughout South Korea on September 14, according to a radio report from Seoul. By this order, the puppet police reinforced their forces in the sports village for the Asian Games, hotels, and puppet government organs and set up more checkpoints on the roads to Seoul. And it is raising a hysterical row of check up and search at the Kimpo airport and all other places. By kicking up a more frantic suppressive row on the pretext of the explosion at the Kimpo airport, the fascist clique is trying to overawe the fighting students and people of all walks of life.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NICARAGUA'S DANIEL ORTEGA

Ortega Welcomed

SK141106 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan party and government delegation led by Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, revolutionary major, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, arrived in Pyongyang today by special airplane at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, went to the airport and warmly received Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

Present at the airport were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier and foreign minister of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kim Pok-sin and Comrade Chong Chun-ki, candidate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of central organizations of the working people's organizations; KPA generals and officers; responsible functionaries of the educational, cultural, publication, and reporting sectors; and Pak Myong-hak, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Nicaragua. Adolfo Moncada Zepeda, Nicaraguan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK; personnel of the Nicaraguan Embassy; and foreign diplomatic envoys were also on hand at the airport. The members and suite members of the delegation arrived with Comrade Deniel Ortega Saavedra.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK160334 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on 14 September in honor of a party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua led by Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commandante of the revolution, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which is on an official goodwill visit to our country. [passage omitted]

Participating in the banquet were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president, and his wife; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier and foreign minister of the State Administration Council; Comrades Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; and Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the state Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal administrative and economic guidance committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee of the City of Pyongyang; chairmen and directors of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of the working organizations; generals and officers of the KPA; responsible functionaries of the literature, arts, press, and publications fields; and the DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Nicaragua.

Also present at the banquet were members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan celebrating the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK headed by So Man-sul, vice chairman of the Central Standing Coammittee of Chongnyon, who are on a visit to the socialist homeland. [passage omitted]

Kim Il-song Speaks

SK150419 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Speech by Kim Il-song at the banquet he arranged on 14 September at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua led by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan guests, comrades, and friends:

Today, we are very happy because we have again met the commandante of the revolution Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, and our people's intimate friend. Here, where the sentiment of friendship of revolutionary comrades overflows, in the name of our party, the government of the republic, the Korean people, and myself, I warmly welcome Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra and the members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, the friendship envoy of heroic Nicaragua which gallantly struggles against the U.S. imperialists.

Respected President Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, despite the fatigue caused by his activities at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, has come to our country immediately following the summit. This is his second visit to our country in 3 years. This is an expression of his special trust in and intimacy toward us, and thus displays the excellent friendly relations between the Korean people and the Nicaraguan people. I am happy because I can hear from you about the Harare summit and exchange views about the prevailing international situation and about various questions of mutual interest.

The Eighth Nonaligned Summit held during the meaningful year in which the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Nonaligned Movement is observed, has vigorously displayed the united might of the Nonaligned Movement once again; comprehensively discussed the urgent questions of the Nonaligned Movement, including those to honor the fundamental principle of the movement, strengthen the antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-loving movement, realize South-South cooperation, and establish a new international economic order; and adopted important documents.

At the same time, the summit sternly denounced and condemned the apartheid of the South African racists and their aggressive maneuvers and actively supported and expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the people of the frontline countries and all the African people for the complete liberation of Africa and defense of the independence and sovereignty of their countries.

We extend our sincere congratulations to the state and government leaders of the nonaligned countries who excellently accomplished their heavy mission of the era and the Nonaligned Movement and successfully ended the summit by displaying the spirit of unity and cooperation by gathering at the same place. We are grateful for the active support and solidarity which the Harare summit expressed toward our people's struggle to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and achieve the reunification of the country in a peaceful way.

Today, to maintain the sphere of their influence and expand it in the international community, the imperialists ceaselessly continue their maneuvers of aggression, intervention, subversion, and sabotage in Asia, Central America, the Middle East, Africa, and everywhere in the world. At present, the U.S. imperialists are openly offering a tremendous amount of weapons and money to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary elements, thus actively abetting them in subverting the legitimate government of Nicaragua and atrociously scheming at direct armed invasion against Nicaragua.

We firmly denounce the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and intervention against the government and people of the Republic of Nicaragua as an outrageous encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an internationally recognized sovereign state and as a grave criminal act which disturbs the peace and security of Central Americaa and the Caribbean region. We demand that the U.S. ruling circles take their hands of aggression and intervention off Nicaragua.

Respected Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra is widely known as an indomitable anti-imperialist revolutionary warrior in Latin America and is highly respected and trusted by the Nicaraguan people.

Today, the Nicaraguan people, by firmly uniting around the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the government of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by you, are smashing every maneuver of aggression, subversion, and sabotage perpetrated by the domestic and foreign enemies and are firmly defending their fatherland and the gains of the revolution. They are vigorously accelerating the building of a new society.

In particular, on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, the Nicaraguan people are replete with high revolutionary zeal and are making every effort to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country and the peace and security of Central America. We highly assess the anti-imperialist, independent, and peace-loving policy sought by the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the government of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan people's revolutionary cause is just and the final victory of the Sandinista revolution is firmly guaranteed.

I am convinced that the Nicaraguan people, under your energetic leadership, will certainly win a shining victory in the struggle to nourish the defense capabilities of the country and build a new society without exploitation and oppression in a Nicaraguan way. In the future, too, our party, the government of the republic, and the Korean people will continue to stand on the side of the Nicaraguan people and will actively support and encourage your just struggle with all their strength.

In Central America, the U.S. imperialists are continuing the brigandish maneuvers of aggression and intervention against the Nicaraguan people. In Asia, they are increasing tension in Korea and ceaselessly continuing the maneuvers of aggression and war against our republic. Korea and Nicaragua are geographically far apart. However, the people of our two countries are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and intimate brethren who struggle shoulder-to-shoulder on the same front against the U.S. imperialists.

The government and people of the Republic of Nicaragua always actively support and encourage our people's struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and for achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without interference from foreign forces, but instead through dialogue and negotiations. The Republic of Nicaragua invariably holds that the 24th Olympic Games should be co-hosted by the North and the South. It has adopted a firm stand that it will not participate in the Olympic Games in Seoul if this is not realized. This is a great encouragement to our people, who are struggling for the reunification of the fatherland and for socialist construction. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep gratitude to you and to the Sandinista National Liberation Front, the government of the Republic of Nicaragua, and its people for the active support and encouragement extended to our people's revolutionary cause for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Today, the nonaligned countries, according to the declaration of the Harare summit, facing important tasks in the struggle to be faithful to the principle and idea of the Nonaligned Movement, are thwarting and smashing the imperialists' military buildup maneuvers and their new war provocation maneuvers -- defending world peace and security, and building an independent and prosperous new society.

The Korean people, in firm unity with the people of socialist countries, the people of the nonaligned countries, and all peace-loving people of the world, will struggle unyieldingly to thwart and smash the U.S. imperialists' military buildup maneuvers and their nuclear war maneuvers, establish nuclear-free zones of peace in many areas around the world, and build a peaceful and prosperous new world.

Respected Comrade President: We are convinced that your visit to our country will provide an important opportunity to further strengthen the friendship and unity and cooperative relations between the Korean and Nicaraguan peoples and strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement.

Here, where the spirit of harmony overflows because we are meeting you, our intimate friend and revolutionary comrade-in-arms, I propose a toast to the militant friendship and unity between the Korean people and the Nicaraguan people; to the prosperity and development of the Republic of Nicargua; to world peace and security; to the consolidation and development of the Nonaligned Movement; to the unity of the people of the world who support independence; to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra and the good health of his wife; to the good health of all Nicaraguan guests; and to the good health of all comrades and friends present here.

SECURITY BEEFED UP FOLLOWING KIMPO BOMBING

Chon Inspects Bombing Site

SK150318 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 15 (YONHAP) -- Korean President Chon-Tu-hwan Monday inspected the site of Sunday's bomb explosion at Seoul's Kimpo International airport and received a briefing on the incident and investigation into the blast. Chon then went to the Asiad athletes' village. He told officials at the airport to quickly apprehend those responsible for the incident, in which five people were killed and at least 20 others injured.

Meanwhile, the National Police Headquarters directed police stations throughout the nation to strengthen protection of those participating in the Asian Games and to beef up security around stadiums and other public facilities against possible sabotage by North Korean and leftist and "impure" elements. The directive followed the airport explosion, which authorities presume was the work of Pyongyang or seditious elements aimed at disrupting the Asian Games, slated for Sept. 20 to Oct. 5.

Kang Min-chang, chief of the National Police, said the explosion resembled the Rangoon, Burma bomb incident, which was engineered by North Korea. In October 1983 a bomb planted on the roof of a mausoleum went off, killing many South Korean officials accompanying Chon on an overseas trip to Burma.

The police headquarters directed stations throughout the city to improve checks on "vulnerable spots" such as manholes, drainage pipes, trash boxes, vending machines, ashtrays, flower pots and public restrooms.

Police Investigation Outlined

SK150650 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 15 Sep

[Text] The police authorities, investigating the explosion at Kimpo airport, announced that the explosive used in the criminal act was composite, a highly explosive substance with stronger destructive power than TNT. It is also the same kind used during the Rangoon terrorist incident, the bombing at the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu, and the Hyonchungmun bombing.

Reporter Kim Yong-tae reports from investigation headquarters:

[Begin Kim recording] The police are continuing the investigation, assuming that the Kimpo Airport bombing was an act perpetrated either directly by the North Korean puppets or by impure elements at the instigation of the North Korean puppets. This assumption by the police is based on the fact that during the blast grey smoke was seen, the trash can made of stainless steel was ripped to shreds, and approximately 3 pounds of composite, 1.5 times more destructive than TNT, was detonated.

The police pointed out that the unexploded explosives discovered during the Rangoon assassination terrorist incident were made from composition and zinc balls, and that zinc balls the size of hulled millet were also discovered in the bodies of those injured by this explosion. Thus, the police announced that it is clear that this terrorist act is either a direct act by the North Korean puppets designed to disturb the Asian Games or a criminal act of impure elements instigated by the North Korean puppets.

According to such an analysis, the experts feel that the composite explosives used in the Kimpo blast were those developed by the North Korean puppets in 1969, and the same kind used in the Rangoon terrorist act and the Hyonchungmun blast.

In addition, assuming that the time the composite, a powerful explosive, was placed in the trash can by the criminals was between 1330 and 1450 on 14 September, approximately an hour before the blast, the police are concentrating their investigation on searching for witnesses.

The police assume that the explosives were placed around noon yesterday because a cleaner emptied the trash can three times -- at 0740, 1000, and 1330 that day -- but did not find anything suspicious, and that the electricians began piping work at the explosion site around 1450.

Surmising that the criminals were familiar with geography of Kimpo Airport and the guard situation, including the fact that installing explosives is easier in trash cans outside of the airport building because they are larger in size that those inside, the police are conducting round up investigations of workers and cleaners at the airport and of the witnesses at that time.

The police are also investigating whether or not the home-made composite explosives were illegally diverted, because composite explosives produced domestically are only used for the military and are not allowed for general use. [end recording]

New Security Measures

SK150518 Seoul YONHAP in English 0507 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 15 (YONHAP) -- South Korean police have strengthened security procedures to protect foreign athletes and officials participating in the Seoul Asian Games and to safeguard major sports facilities throughout the country. Under the "thunderbolt" emergency operation taken in the wake of a bomb blast at Kimpo International Airport, which killed five Koreans and injured about 20 others, police tightened security measures at airports, ports, athletes' villages and sports facilties throughout the country, a police officer here said Monday.

Police in the southern port city of Pusan have augmented their forces and have been put on round-the-clock alert around Kimhae airport, Pusan-Shimonoseki ferry terminal and the yachting course on Suyong Bay. The athletes' village in Pusan will accomodate more than 100 athletes and officials from 12 countries participating in the yachting event and preliminary soccer competition.

Despite the bombing incident in Seoul, foreign athletes and sports officials here expressed little surprise and continued their training, in accordance with their itineraries.

"It was a very unhappy incident," said Xu Zengwu, coach of the Chinese yachting team. "It must have been engineered by those who want to obstruct the Asian Games." Xu made the remark to a Korean police officer while watching a report about the incident on the TV news.

Police in Kwangju, a provincial capital that will host some of the soccer preliminaries, have strengthened security measures around the airport, soccer stadium and athletes' village.

In Cheju Island, Korea's most popular tourist spot, police have tightened the system of checking outgoing air cargoes, thereby delaying the takeoff of planes linking Cheju to Seoul. They have also strengthened coastal surveillance to prevent the intrusion of North Korean espionage agents, the police office said.

Asian Reaction Cited

HK151058 Hong Kong AFP in English 0950 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] [No placename as received] Sept 15 (AFP) -- Competing nations reacted with shock and concern Monday to a killer bomb blast at Seoul's Kimpo Airport which has cast a cloud over the final run-up to the Asian Games here.

In Tokyo, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda sent a telgram of condolence to South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su following the unclaimed attack Sunday which left five people dead and 21 seriously injured. Japanese Government officials expressed shock over the blast and said they were concerned that the incident could affect plans for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to attend the games' opening ceremony on Saturday. A high-ranking official said, however, that Mr Nakasone would travel to Seoul as planned.

Japanese sports officials were also concerned over the attack, although there were no immediate plans to change the agreed departure schedule of what will be the second biggest delegation to the games. Team manager Minoru Anzai said every step would be taken to ensure that Japanese athletes were not involved in any "untoward incidents," while Japan Olympic committee chairman Ekatsui Shibata said the blast could have a bad psychological effect on the competitors. The Japanese delegation to the Seoul games is leaving in several groups with the largest, comprising 183 athletes and officials, flying out on Tuesday.

The BANGKOK POST meanwhile reported Monday that the Thai Olympic Committee (TOC) had intended to equip their team members with walkie-talkies for better communication in an eventual emergency. TOC Secretary Chareuk Arirajkaran said the authorities in Seoul had turned down the request and instead had offered to supply their own equipment. In the wake of the blast the TOC has warned its 280-member team to stay in the athletes' village when not competing. "It is a pity the games have to be held under so much strain. The athletes may not do their best," Mr Chareuk said. The TOC secretary said he was particularly concerned about Saturday's opening ceremony at the new-completed Seoul Olympic stadium. "There will be thousands of atheletes, spectators and sports officials. If something goes wrong, many could be in danger," he added.

In Beijing, a spokesman for the Sports Ministry said that China had no reaction to the Kimpo explosion. China, despite having no diplomatic ties with South Korea, is sending a huge 515-strong delegation to the games, bettered only by hosts South Korea and Japan. A second batch of Chinese athletes arrived in the games village Monday, with the remainder scheduled to arrive later in the week.

Outside of the games' competing nations, a spokesman for the committee organising Brisbane's bid to host the 1992 Olympic Games said that the Seoul bomb blast highlighted the need for adequate security at every international event connected with the Olympic movement. Referring to recent bombing incidents in Paris, Barcelona and Amsterdam -- also candidates for the 1992 games -- the spokesman said: "A lot of our support around the world comes from people who recognise that security is one of the essential aspects."

Nakasone Sends Condolences

OW152359 Tokyo KYODO in English 2343 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 16 KYODO -- Japan's ambassador to Seoul, Kiyohisa Mikanagi called on Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su Monday and conveyed messages of condolence from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other senior Japanese Government leaders on the Kimpo airport terrorist attack.

Mikanagi and Choe also discussed the topics Nakasone will discuss with President Chon Tu-hwan during his scheduled visit to Seoul September 20-21 to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian games, Japanese diplomatic sources said. Choe was quoted as telling the Japanese envoy that the South [Korean] government is eager to make the Nakasone visit "meaningful" and urged Japan to cooperate in resolving "several" pending issues between the two countries. Choe did not elaborate, but his remarks apparently referred to the issue of Japan's fingerprint-taking of Korean residents and the trade gap between the two countries, Japanese Embassy sources said.

Apart from Nakasone's message of condolence, Mikanagi also conveyed messages of condolence from Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, currently on a visit to U Uruguay, and Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda.

NKDP Blames Loose Security

SK160057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, remarked "Such an incident took place because the government authorities which are in charge of the public security failed to fulfill their duty."

He maintained that the bombing attack was surely committed by agents of North Korea judging from the bizarre way the crime was perpetrated.

"The government authorities should make public the whole truth of the incident promptly and make efforts to prevent the recurrence of another such incident," Yi said.

Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the council for the Promotion of Democracy, commented, "It was a very unhappy incident, Terrorism cannot be justified for any reason."

He continued that the police should accept responsibility for their failure in ensuring tighter security measures.

Universities Temporarily Closed

OW152347 Tokyo KYODO in English 2314 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 KYODO -- South Korean security authorities Monday held three suspects for questioning in connection with the Kimpo airport blast Sunday according to local news reports. KBS, the Korean TV network, said in a late night report Monday the questioning took place at a hotel earlier in the day. The report said the three suspects included a foreigner, possibly a Japanese national.

The blast, triggered by high-power explosives, took place just outside the Kimpo International Airport Sunday, killing five people and injuring 31 others. All the victims were Koreans.

Security authorities have retrieved ballbearings from among the victims, indicating that the bomb was designed to inflict maximum casualties indiscriminately, police sources said. Small ballbearings were also recovered from the scene of the blast. Investigators said the explosive used in the bomb was about twice as powerful as ordinary TNT dynamite. This kind of explosive is usually used by the military only, and investigators said they believed the explosive was the work of terrorists familiar with high explosives.

Meanwhile, authorities Monday closed down two universities -- Hanyang University and Seoul National University -- which will be used as sites of competition in the Asian Games, which will open this Saturday. The Hanyang University, which will be used for volleyball competition, will be closed until October 4, and the Seoul National University, the venue for table tennis events, will be closed until September 30. The temporary closures had originally been scheduled only for the duration of the Asian Games, but university authorities said they decided to advance the move as a security measure.

University students have launched a protest campaign against the Asian Games, claiming that they will perpetuate the separation of the two Koreas. North Korea has boycotted the Asian Games in Seoul. Authorities say other universities in Seoul may be closed during the games if student protests escalate.

Suspects Interrogated

SK160037 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The police investigating the Kimpo airport expolosion incident have reportedly interrogated two or three persons who seem to be suspects. The interrogation has continued overnight since yesterday afternoon. The suspects being interrogated either left Osaka, Japan via KAL flight 723 and arrived at Kimpo airport at around 1310 on 14 September, the day on which the incident occurred, or arrived in Seoul on the same day at 1450 via JAL flight 916.

They arrived at Kimpo airpoort immediately before the incident and stayed one night in Seoul, then were taken to the police for interrogation as they were leaving for Japan yesterday afternoon, said an official of the investigation headquarters. It has been learned that there is a foreigner among the suspects.

The reason these persons have been singled out as suspects is that they are suspicious in many respects. Arriving in Seoul immediately before the incident, they had almost no tour of the city for sightseeing or business and were leaving for Japan yesterday afternoon, only a day after the incident.

The investigation headquarters is attaching importance to an intelligence report which indicated that approximately 50 Chongnyon youths had undergone terrorist training in North Korea and have recently been deployed for action, and to the fact that an organization of our country in Japan yesterday afternoon received a telephone call stating that a group of terrorists went to Seoul from Osaka by plane on the day when the incident occurred.

Thus, the investigation headquarters has conducted overnight interrogations and considers that there are many possibilities that these suspects committed the incident.

Further on Suspects

SK160039 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Police, initially determining that Sunday's shocking bomb blast at Kimpo International Airport might be the work of North Korea or impure elements under the sway of the communists, are extending their investigation to include some foreign visitors.

The police yesterday had two groups of 24 Japanese people alight from a Korean Air jetliner bound for Taipei via Osaka and probed them at a hotel in downtown Seoul overnight.

Ohe Japanese, who came to Korea from Osaka Friday, were about to depart here on board Korean Air Flight 603 along with 193 other passengers after "touring" Seoul and the ancient capital of Kyongju, according to senior police sources. The police move delayed the departure of the plane by about 30 minutes to 7:05 p.m.

The police are focusing their intensive interrogation on three of them, guessing them as key suspects of the terrorist attack on the airport amid heavy security with barely six days ahead of the opening of the Asian Games, the sources said.

The three were learned to have been separated from the groups and put under custody at an unknown place for uttermost inquiry.

The police measure came in compliance with information obtained from an unidentified Japanese man in Osaka that Japanese terrorists, disguised as tourists, were deeply involved in the incident.

An official at the Korean Consulate General in Osaka reported to Seoul yesterday morning that the Japanese who remained anonymous notified him of the fact in a telephone call.

The information was quoted as saying that a group of 12 to 13 Japanese tourists flew to Seoul Saturday and five of them committed the explosion, the sources disclosed.

"The five in their 30s entered Korea in an attempt to originally get on-the-spot knowledge about airports and major sports facilities for terrorist attacks during the visit by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone scheduled for Saturday," he was quoted as saying.

The police, meanwhile, are concentrating their checks on Japanese in their 30s during their stepped-up search at airports, terminals, stations and accommodation facilities.

Suspects Cleared, Released

OW160733 Tokyo KYODO in English 0701 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 16 KYODO -- South Korean security authorities said Tuesday they have cleared all 24 Japanese tourists who had been held here for questioning over Sunday's Kimpo airport blast. The 24 Japanese tourists will leave Seoul for home tuesday night.

The security authorities cleared 21 of the 24 Japanese tourists soon after detaining them following the blast, which killed five Koreans and injured more than 30 others.

The authorities continued to hold the three others for further questioning about their possible connection with the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) but they were cleared Tuesday morning of any suspicion of involvement in the explosion. The authorities said they have found no suspect among the 24 Japanese and they will allow them to leave the country in the afternoon to return home.

The Japanese tour group of employees of two Osaka companies arrived at Kimpo airport from Osaka for a three-day visit Sunday afternoon just before the airport blast. The Japanese tourists had been held for overnight questioning at Seoul's Tower Hotel since Monday, when they were originally scheduled to fly back to Japan.

The authorities questioned the Japanese tourists after the South Korean Consulate General in Osaka received an anonymous call Monday from a man who claimed to know who was responsible for the blast. They said the caller claimed the person responsible would leave South Korea Monday. The Consulate General in Osaka refused to comment Tuesday on the tip-off or the investigation of the blast.

The authorities in Seoul said earlier they suspected the blast was the work of North Korea or agents in South Korea instigated by the North, and their investigations were centering on people who had entered the country from Japan.

In Tokyo, Japan's National Police Agency investigated the Japanese tourists' identities at the request of South Korea, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said in Tokyo Tuesday morning. Gotoda said none of the Japanese tourists have criminal records or are known to have been involved in subversive activities, and the NPA was probing their family registers. He also said Japan has asked South Korea to allow them to return home immediately after their presence is no longer required for the investigation. The Japanese Foreign Ministry was embarrassed by the investigation of Japanese tourists by South Korea. South Korea has told the ministry that it will formally ask Japan for investigative cooperation through diplomatic channels.

IOC LEADERS, ATHLETES ARRIVE AT KIMPO AFTER BLAST

PRC, Iranian Athletes Arrive

SK150328 Seoul YONHAP in English 0320 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 15 (YONHAP) -- A 188-member Chinese contingent and a 127-member Iranian delegation arrived here Monday morning as scheduled to compete in the 10th Asian Games, despite a bomb explosion at Kimpo International Airport on the previous day. The bomb blast, which killed five Koreans and injured at least 20, was believed to have been engineered by North Korea.

The Chinese mission, headed by Li Furong and Xu Yinsheng, is the second group of Chinese to arrive in Seoul aboard a chartered flight from Beijing. A total of 520 Chinese athletes and officials will compete in the games. Last Friday, a 154-member group, headed by Ji Mingtao, assistant chief of the Chinese Asiad delegation, flew into Seoul aboard a chartered Chinese plane.

Meanwhile, the Iranian team is led by H.E. Afsharzadeh, secretary general of the National Olympic Committee.

The team, which comprises 95 athletes and 32 officials, will compete in nine events, including soccer, cycling, handball and judo.

Nine other countries, including Japan, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Hong Kong, Qatar, Thailand, and the United Arab Emirates, are scheduled to send their Asiad teams to Seoul on Monday to compete in the 10th Asian Games.

Japanese Athletes Arrive

SK160722 Seoul YONHAP in English 0702 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP) -- A 192-member Japanese contingent, led by Minoru Anzai, 74, arrived here Tuesday. Upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport, Anzai told reporters that the Seoul Asiad will raise the curtain on a new stage of prosperity in Asian sports and give this development boundless flight for the world to see. "I am sure that none of the participating nations will spare any effort for achieving peace in Asia and unity among Asian people," Anzai said.

The Japanese delegation, comprised of almost 560 athletes and officials, is the largest ever to attend an international competition since the foundation of the Japanese Olympic Committee. Saying that his team is expecting about 70 gold medals in 25 sports events, Anzai added that all Asian nations become rivals against each other because of their improvement of sports standards. Anzai also expressed hope that Seoul will make the Asiad a great success.

Samaranch Arrives for IOC Talks

SK150728 Seoul YONHAP in English 0719 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 15 (YONHAP) -- Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said Monday that he was sure that the Seoul Asian Games will be a success. The IOC president arrived here with a group of IOC leaders. He will attend an IOC Executive Committee meeting on Tuesday and the opening ceremony of the Seoul Asian Games on Saturday.

Upon his arrival at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, Samaranch told reporters that the Seoul Asiad will be a success, despite the bomb explosion that killed five people and injured about 30 others Sunday at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport. Samaranch said he deplores the fact that terrorism threatens people not only in Seoul but in many parts of the world.

The IOC president said that the IOC Executive Committee meeting is "very important" not only for the Olympics but also for the upcoming Seoul Asiad. Among the other international sports leaders accompanying Samaranch were B. Beitz, an IOC vice president, Prince de Merod of Belgium, a member of the IOC Executive Committee, and A. Lopez, chairman of the IOC's Solidarity Commission.

SLOOC Pledges Safe Asiad to IOC

SK160727 Seoul YONHAP in English 0707 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP) -- Pak Se-chik, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), said Tuesday that his committee will do its best to guarantee safety for all the participants in the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games.

Pak made the remarks in the meeting of the International Olympic Committee Executive Board while explaining about the Sunday's blast at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport that killed five people and injured more than 30 others.

"We will exert our utmost effort to prevent the recurrence of such an incident. I can assure you that you will be safe during this conference and the international games, including the upcoming Asian Games," said Pak, who concurrently serves as president of the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee.

IOC President Antonio Samaranch instructed Ashwini Kumar, a vice IOC president in charge of security affairs, to discuss security measures with officials of the SLOOC. The IOC meeting opened here at the Hotel Lotte with all the IOC executives and six SLOOC officials participating.

PRC SPORTS OFFICIALS IN SEOUL TO DISCUSS ASIAD

He Zhenliang on Bombing, Taiwan

SK150653 Seoul YONHAP in English 0642 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 15 (YONHAP) -- He Zhenliang, an executive member of China's National Olympic Committee, said Monday that China will "warmly and sincerely welcome" the participation of Taiwan in the 1990 Asiad in Beijing if Taipei is admitted into the Olympic Council of Asia before then. "They are all brothers," he said. "We are willing to see our brothers from Chinese-Taipei to compete in international events. If everything goes with the IOC resolution adapted in 1979 in Nagoya, everything will be settled."

In an interview he gave at the airport upon his arrival, he said that the Chinese Government has already insisted on the establishment of communications with Taiwan and has guaranteed the security, free entry and exit of Taiwanese athletes. The IOC Executive Committee adopted a resolution at its 1979 Nagoya meeting allowing Taiwan to take part in the Olympic Games and other international competitions under the name of "Chinese-Taipei."

He also said that China has invited Taiwan to participate in the 8th Asian Table Tennis Championships, to be held in Shenzhen in October, because Taiwan is a member of the Asia Table Tennis Union. He said that China has not yet received a reply from Taiwan, however.

Asked about the prospects of the Chinese delegation in the Seoul Asiad, he said, "All Chinese sportsmen came here to give good performances and to work for solidarity and friendship of all Asian sportsmen."

The Chinese NOC executive member said that the explosion Sunday at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport will have "some impact because everyone is concerned about security." The first priority should be given to the smooth holding of the Asian Games, he said.

Regarding his candidacy for the OCA presidency, he said that his only intention is to serve the sportsmen of Asia and to help all sports leaders develop sports in Asia. "As the Asian tradition goes, everything will be settled in consultation," said the Chinese sports leader who came to Korea for the third time.

Regarding North Korea's failure to participate in the Seoul asiad, he said, "Every national olympic committee is free to decide whether or not to come.

Wei Zizhong on 1986, 1990 Asiads

SK130727 Seoul YONHAP in English 0716 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP) -- Wei Zizhong, secretary general of the Chinese Olympic Committee (COC), said Saturday China has been building gymnasiums and stadiums in preparation for the 1990 Beijing Asian Games and will open the games broadly to improve sports level in Asia. In a news conference at the Asian Games village, Wei, 49, also said his nation has conducted intensive camp trainings for its athletes for the past three months in a bid to retain its Asiad crown in the Seoul Games. Saying that the objective of China's participation in the Seoul Asiad is to promote friendship and cooperation among the Asian peoples as well as to enhance sports level in Asia, Wei stressed that the 1990 games in Beijing will be staged with such tenets in mind.

"We came here to promote friendship and cooperation among the Asian peoples and to improve overall sports level in Asia through the Seoulo Asiad," he said. "Athletes from other nations should also reap many medals in order to improve sports level evenly among the Asian countries," he added.

Referring to the facilities of the Asiad village here, Wei said, "All the facilities are very excellent and the food is suitable to our taste."

The Beijing Asian Games organizing committee wants to learn many lessons from the host countries of the previous Asiads, as well as Korea, he said. The previous host countries should deliver their experiences to the host country of next Asian Games, Wei said.

He also said a 15-member delegation of the Beijing asian games organizing committee will arrive Monday to explain the preparations for the 1990 Asian Games.

Earlier Saturday, the flag-raising ceremony was held at the village plaza for the Chinese Asiad contingent.

PRC Flag-Raising Ceremony

SK130326 Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 13 (YONHAP) -- A flag-raising ceremony for the first group of Chinese athletes and officials competing in the Seoul Asiad was held Saturday at the plaza of the Asian Games village. Attending the ceremony were about 100 Chinese Asiad participants, and hundreds of village officials and volunteer workers. The first contingent of the 520-member Chinese Asiad team arrived in Seoul Friday morning on a chartered flight from Beijing.

In the 10-minute ceremony, Son Yong-kuk, mayor of the Asiad village, said that village officials and workers will do their best to make the village a "home away from home" for the Asiad family members. "The village will provide you with comfortable and convenient services to compete in the games in top condition physically and mentally," the mayor said. "In the village, you will be given opportunities to socialize with villagers from different countries by attending the wide variety of cultural events.

"We hope that, during the Seoul Asian Games, you will achieve the excellent results and also wish you a memorable stay," he added.

In response, Ji Mingtao, assistant chief of the Chinese delegation, said that China is participating in the Asian Games to promote friendship among the Asian peoples and to improve sporting skills in Asia through concerted efforts. "We will not only try to learn advanced skills and sportsmanship from other nations' athletes in the 10th Asiad but will also exert ourselves to show better performances in the competition," Ji said.

Following the addresses, the two officials exchanged souvenirs. On Wednesday, the first flag-raising ceremony was held at the same plaza for the Indonesian team.

DJP, NKDP, KNP URGE RESTRAINT BY STUDENTS

SK140049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling and opposition parties agreed yesterday to exhort students to refrain from anti-government demonstrations during the Asian Games to be held from Sept. 20 to Oct. 5.

The secretaries general of the three major political parties pledged in a meeting to make joint efforts to create an atmosphere for the successful hosting of the sports event.

They are Rep. Yi Chun-ku of the Democratic Justice Party, Rep. Yu Che-yun of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party and Rep. Kim Yong-sang of the minor opposition Korea National Party.

Airing their hope that the Asian Games should be staged successfully under any circumstances, they agreed to urge collegians to exercise self-restraint during the Asiad.

DJP's Yi told reporters after the meeting that he asked his opposition counterparts to clearly express the position of their parties on the mounting student demonstrations, judging that it is not desirable for the political parties to remain silent if the radical students move to obstruct the Asian Games.

Yu of the NKDP said that his party has already expressed its stance that the Asiad should be held smoothly.

He was quoted as having told DJP's Yi: "Our party leaders are considering requesting students to refrain from moves to disturb the sports events."

KNP's Kim demanded the DJP and NKDP to stop their on-going "out-of-parliament" campaigns to publicize their own formulas on the government structures.

The three political parties are expected to hold their separate meetings early this week to discuss concrete measures against students' moves and will formally express their positions.

In the meeting held at the Seoul Plaza Hotel restaurant, they also agreed in principle to hold the general session of the special House committee to work on the constitutional revision when necessary or to start the projected public hearings sponsored by the House panel before Chusok (Full Moon Festival) Day which falls on Thursday.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE REVIEWS SODNOM-RYZHKOV MEETING

OW150236 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1343 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee has approved the results of the 26 August meeting in Moscow Between S. Sodnom, MPRP Central Committee Politburo Member and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and Comrade N.I. Ryzkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The MPRP Central Committee noted that during the meeting agreements were reached on questions of expanding and developing Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and increasing its effectiveness. This further improvement and enrichment of the forms and methods of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation is in the spirit of the meeting between Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chariman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These meetings have given great impetus to the realization of the long-term program of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR up to the year 2000, and to the full utilization of possibilities and reserves in Mongolian-Soviet cooperation.

PRAVDA'S ZHUKOV GIVES ULAANBAATAR INTERVIEW

OW120315 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1343 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok are a fundamental development in the well-known Soviet idea on a comprehensive approach to the problems of security in the Asia-Pacific region. The initiatives of the MPR for strengthening peace and security in Asia follow the same direction. This was announced by Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of th Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and PRAVDA's political observer. He met with Mongolian and foreign correspondents here.

In his talk with the journalists Yuriy Zhukov emphasized that the world is now going through serious times, and thus the great peace offensive of the Soviet Union is taking place. The Soviet Union makes use of any opportunity to achieve understanding between the USSR and the United States in the spheres of lessening the war threat and improving Soviet-U.S. relations. Our reconstruction and economic development has, and will continue to have, a major impact on the consolidation of peace, he said.

Yuriy Zhukov answered questions from journalists on a wide range of questions dealing with international affairs and the struggle for peace. He particularly noted that the duty of journalists is to enlighten the world public to the peace-loving steps taken by the socialist countries. Yuriy Zhukov, a noted public figure, who is in the MPR on a working visit, has been awarded the "Nairamdal" (Friendship) medal.

GOTOB RECEIVES PRC AMITY DELEGATION 12 SEP

OW121444 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1406 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Sep (MONTSAME) -- T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received in Government House a delegation headed by Zhang Weilie, president of the Chinese-Mongolian Friendship Association. The Chinese delegation is visiting here at the invitation of the Mongolian-Chinese Friendshp Association.

The meeting was attended by B. Myagmarjab, chairman of the Main MPR Hydrometeorological Service Administration and chairman of the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Association; D. Bilegt, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; and other officials as well as Li Juqing, PRC ambassador to the MPR.

During its visit to the country, the Chinese-Mongolian Friendship Association delegation visited Erdenet and Darhan cities and toured Dornogobi Aymag.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BERLIN

OW151222 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1338 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Sep (MONTSAME) -- A Mongolian Trade Union delegation headed by B. Lubsantseren, member of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) Bureau and chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, left Ulaanbaatar today for Berlin, to participate in the work of the 11th World Trade Unions Congress.

SIHANOUK SAYS 'NO MORE CONCESSIONS' ON CAMBODIA

PM151317 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Sep 86 p 6

["J.B. dispatch: "No More Concessions!"]

[Text] Bangkok -- "This time there will be no more concessions! Our recent eight-point proposal was our last word. Neither Hanoi nor Moscow will listen. I am a man of conciliation, but it is just too bad," Prince Sihanouk said. These proposals, drawn up in Beijing last March by Prince Sihanouk and the other Khmer resistance leaders, make provision for negotiations with Hanoi on the withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia and the formation of a four-party provisional government comprising the three factions of the anti-Vietnamese resistance and the current Phnom Penh authorities. Elections would be held subsequently, with international monitoring. The neutrality of "liberal and democratic" Cambodia would be guaranteed by UN observers. In addition a non aggression pact would be signed with Vietnam.

These proposals, supported by China and the ASEAN countries and welcomed by a good number of Western and Third World countries, have, however, been rejected by Phnom penh, Hanoi, and Moscow.

The prince, who received us in the residence which the Thai Government has placed at his disposal in the Bang Saen coastal resort, particularly welcomed the firm line taken by the Indonesians. "President Suharto told me: Do not make any more concessions. We are now convinced that Vietnam is not prepared to negotiate. Hanoi only understands the language of force, so you must continue to fight in the field," Prince Sihanouk told us. Hitherto the Indonesians had been the ASEAN member with the most flexible attitude toward Hanoi.

Before his departure for Southeast Asia, the Chinese leaders had explained their view on a possible rapprochement between their country and the Soviet Union. "Hua Yaobang," he told us, "clearly told me that there could be no real normalization with Moscow until the Cambodian question had been settled in accordance with the spirit of the UN resolutions and our eight-point proposal. The Chinese are very firm on this subject."

VONADK REPORTS ON ATTACKS IN PHNOM PENH

BK160104 (Clandestine) Voce of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Sep 86

[From the "Report from Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh Battlefield: On 6 September, our National Army, in coordination with the local people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers, attacked the Vietnamese enemy at Kbal Tnaol in Phnom Penh City, killing four, wounding two, and destroying five AK's. Following our attack, the Vietnamese enemies in Phnom Penh City have become panic-stricken.

On 7 September, another group of forces, in coordination with the local people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers, attacked the Vietnamese enemy in Ta Khmau township -- the Kandal provincial seat -- 4 KM south of Phnom Penh City. We killed three Vietnamese, wounded four others, and destroyed three AK's. On 9 September, another group of our forces, in coordination with the local people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers, attacked the Vietnamese enemy in an area south of the glass factory on Route 38 in the suburbs of Phnom Penh City, killing four, wounding three, and seizing four AK's and two B-40's. [passage omitted]

ASEAN PREPARES DRAFT ON CAMBODIA FOR UN

BK131054 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Nit Phibunsongkhram, director general of the International Organizations Department, has disclosed that Thailand and the other ASEAN members have submitted a draft resolution on the Cambodian situation for debate in this year's UN General Assembly plenary session, and the issue has been listed as the 25th item on the agenda of the session.

To secure support for the resolution, Thailand and the other ASEAN members this year sent delegations to visit 21 countries in West Africa, East Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America -- namely Guinea Bissau, Benin, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Algeria, Guyana, Congo, Gabon, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Kenya, (Swaziland), Morocco, United Arab Emirates, Oman Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, and Mexico. Some of these countries abstained from voting last year. The Thai delegation was headed by Thawat Axthayut, ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry. He also expressed confidence that the ASEAN draft resolution will receive about 114 votes this year.

Touching on the content of the draft resolution, he said: [Begin recording] You probably want to know whether the CGDK's 8-point proposal is included in the draft resolution or not. I can tell you that it is not because we, after consulting with each other, believe that the proposal should be left out.

This year's resolution is very similar to last year's. It will reaffirm the same principles, calling for the withdrawal of troops from and independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity for Cambodia. It also opposes any act of interference in the internal affairs of Democratic Kampuchea. These are the major factors that can lead to the settlement of the Cambodian problem. The resolution will mention the role of the International Conference on Kampuchea -- ICK -- because ICK as well as the ICK ad hoc committee is still important to this problem. Senegal's ambassador, Massamba Sarre, is chairman of the ICK. You probably know him well because he visits Thailand every year. We must reaffirm our support for the ICK.

We will then touch on the role played by the UN secretary general in seeking a peaceful solution to the problem and the donor countries, which have been providing financial assistance to help the refugee situation along the Thai-Cambodian border. In short, we can hope that the draft resolution is sure to pass. Our friends will support us. We will wait and see whether the number of the cosponsors of our draft resolution increases. [end recording]

SIAM RAT ON 'MORE FLEXIBLE' INDOCHINA APPROACH

WA160600 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 20 Aug 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Thailand and Indochina in the New Era"]

[Text] There are many signs pointing to improvements in relationships between Thailand and the Indochinese countries, both from the Thai and the Indochinese. Notably, Thailand has begun a new administration.

Policy changes have been made relaxing travel restrictions to various parts of the country that originally applied to socialist country diplomats and many others. These restrictions have been rescinded. [paragraph continues]

The pronouncements of Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila have softened and have become more sympathetic to those on the other side of the Mekong. Some of this was hinted at in his important policy address concerning political relations with neighboring countries formerly at odds with each other and with whom problems would probably decrease not withstanding the fact, we still have the same foreign minister and prime minister in office as before.

The notable tone from Hanoi -- the big brother in the Indochina group composed of Laos and Phnom Penh -- in the Indochina Foreign ministers' conference which ended on Monday, demonstrated an interest in improved relations with Thailand and China although not much attention was paid to the Cambodian issue.

All this has taken place at a time which we might call a consonance with a new attitude on the part of the Soviet Union. Mr. Gorbachev's speech last month in Vladivostok in Soviet Asia focused on a new, much more pleasant stance toward all of Asia, especially Moscow's relations with Beijing and Hanoi.

The political winds blowing now occur at a time of change, a normal state of affairs. It should be normal diplomatic practice that we act by responding in kind as the winds blow, for example, by Thailand acting as its own master at all times. Currently, international politics is something that has worldwide ramifications instead of strictly regional ones. Making changes that are appropriate to events on the basis of past experience is something we absolutely must do and with means we have not explored before.

Hardline policies toward Indochina pursued by previous Prem administrations with Thailand acting as the frontline state for problems in Southeast Asia have yielded nothing for Thailand itself. New attitudes that will demonstrate more success such as those shown by the foreign minister and the most recent response to the same by the Indochinese countries from their foreign ministers' conference are good signs. It is especially appropriate that the new Thai Government should take a new, softer, and more flexible approach than that pursued previously in order to achieve results in many areas, especially in the economic area.

PRASONG RULES OUT FORCED REPATRIATION TO LAOS

BK160303 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Thailand is not considering a forced repatriation of Laotian refugees in exchange for Thai held in Laos, Prime Minister Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday. He said Thailand only had a program of voluntary repatriation, which operates with the involvement of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Following the communist victory in Laos in 1975, a stream of refugees fled into Thailand. More than 83,000 are currently in Thailand and more continue to arrive in small numbers. The repatriation program has met with very moderate success: only some 2,000 have returned to their homeland.

SENATE LIFTS LMMUNITY FOR FIVE COUP SUSPECTS

BK130205 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 12 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The Senate this morning voted unanimously to lift parliementary immunity for five senators facing trial in connection with the September 9 coup and allowed a sixth senator to stand trial at his own request.

The five senators facing trial of attempted coup are Gen Soem na Nakhon, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Krasae Intharat, ACM Arun Phromthep, Ahmad Khamthetthong and Sawat Lukdot. Another facing civil charges is Mr Sombun Nanthaphiwat, President of Laem Thong Bank.

The Senate allowed the trial of Senator Sombun on his own request to defend himself in court.

The constitution provides for members of the senate and the House of Representatives to defer their appearances in court unless the two houses of Parliament decide otherwise.

Senator Sombun was strongly supported in his voluntary request by Senators Sanon Saisawang and Chawalit Rungsaeng who said that the Senate should make this case as a precedent.

Chawalit then pointed his finger at the lower house and said that the Senate should not follow what the House of Representatives had done in protecting the guilty from being tried.

He said that it was incorrect to protect those who cheated the people by claming parliamentary immunity as a shield.

Before he went deeper into criticising the lower house, Senate Speaker Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnawin then asked him to concentrate on affairs of the Senate.

Chawalit's remark later drew anger from Chat Thai MP Chaowarin Latthasaksiri (Rat Buri) who happened to hear him criticising the House of Representatives.

He urgently submitted a letter asking Senate Speaker Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnawin not to allow such remark to be made as it would badly damage Parliament's reputation.

In the past 10 years there were altogether 18 cases in which MPs were accused of criminal charges. But the Justice Ministry did not seek permission for them to stand trial in court during a parliamentary session.

HANDOVER OF MIA REMAINS SAID SET FOR 17 SEP

BK160609 Hong Kong AFP in English 0606 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 16 (AFP) -- The remains of a U.S. officer listed as missing during the Vietnam war are to be handed over Wednesday to the United States, official sources said here Tuesday. The handover, to which Vietnamese officials attach no special significance, will not include any special discussions on the issue of American servicemen missing in action, or MIA's, the sources said.

Vietnamese authorities refused to say why only one body would be returned. Hanoi's approach to date has been to hand over the remains of several MIA's at once. Wednesday's handover will be the second this year. In April, the remains of 21 servicemen were returned. According to U.S. figures, about 1,770 servicemen are still missing in Vietnam and nearly 2,400 in all of Indochina. Since Hanoi and Washington began co-operating in early 1982 to resolve the MIA issue, Vietnam has returned nearly 150 bodies formally identified as those of U.S. servicemen, the Pentagon has said.

NHAN DAN ON 'OBSTACLE' TO STABILITY IN REGION

OW160747 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 16 -- The main obstacle to the stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia is the use by China of the genocidal Polpotists to sabotage the People's Republic of Kampuchea and China's hostile policy towards Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

"To remove that obstacle is to open the way to improved relations between China and the Indochinese countries and between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia", the paper stresses.

It goes on:

"The recent convocation of the reactionary Khmer factions to Beijing, China's supply of weapons including heavy artillery and tanks to the genocidal Polpotists prove that the Chinese authorities are pursuing the scheme of using force to reinstall the genocidal regime in Kampuchea. Meanwhile, they persist in demanding that Vietnam withdraw its troops so that they may return to Kampuchea to control this country as they did from July 17, 1975 to January 6, 1979. Their words and deeds show that they are stubbornly prosecuting their plan of restoring the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Repeated failures over the past eight years have not yet opened their eyes to reality. But whatever they may try, China cannot reverse the situation in Kampuchea".

The Vietnamese Army volunteers have come to Kampuchea at the request of the Kampuchean Government and people, and, as the Vietnamese Government has many times declared, they will withdraw when their presence is no longer necessary".

The main measure to improve the situation is that the concerned parties should talk to one another in the spirit of looking forward to the future, in the interest of each country and the common interest which is peace in the region and across the world", NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS FINNISH AMBASSADOR

OW151757 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 15 -- The Finnish ambassador to Vietnam, Euro Saarikoski, today called on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with him.

REPORTAGE ON GRASS-ROOTS PARTY CONGRESSES

Hoang Lien Son, Long An, Dalat

BK131439 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Hoang Lien Son and Long An Provinces and Dalat municipality, Lam Dong Province, have finished holding party chapter and organization congresses at the grass-roots level; and they are now holding party congresses at the district and city levels.

In Hoang Lien Son Province, the congress strictly reviewed the shortcomings displayed by the localities in implementing party viewpoints and policies concerning such issues as settled farming and settled residence, land and forest allocation, forest burning and destruction, land reclamation, forest land utilization, promotion of the new lifestyle, and so forth. Hoang Lien Son Province has selected Yen Binh District as the first to open its district party organization congress so as to gain experience for application provincewide in an effort to finish holding party organization congresses at the district and city levels by 22 September..

In Long An Province, the grass-roots party organization congresses made hundreds of suggestions to the Central Committee, the province, and districts concerning economic, cultural, and social development, security and national defense, renovation of the management mechanism, and the people's right to collective mastery. They proposed that higher echelons formulate comprehensive plans for economic, cultural, and social development for areas formerly serving as resistance bases and the Plain of Reeds, and adopted a policy designed to encourage people from densely populated areas to resettle in the Plain of Reeds.

The grass-roots party chapter and organization congresses adopted the orientation and tasks for the various localities, with attention given to developing the strong points of the basic units. Party organizations and chapters of agricultural production units stressed the need to develop small industry and handicrafts to ensure full employment, develop rural communications, and improve the people's cultural life.

The grass-roots party congresses in Long An consolidated the new party committees by reinforcing them with young cadres and woman cadres capable of carrying out production and supervisory work.

In Lam Dong, before holding grass-roots party organization congresses, party committee echelons of villages and city wards in Dalat municipality had arranged for retired cadres, the Youth Union, the Women's Union, families with meritorious services to the revolution, and representatives of workers and state employees to contribute their views toward the draft reports of local party committee echelons.

Through these grass-roots congresses, the Dalat municipal party organization systematically consolidated and strengthened the party committee echelons and enhanced the quality of party cadres.

At present, some 62 out of 71 grass-roots party units in Dalat municipality have satisfactorily met the criteria for work performance, purity, stability, and strength. The weak and lagging units such as the export corporation, the wholesale corporation, the liquors enterprise, and Phu Minh village have, after their party committee echelons underwent a change in personnel and were consolidated, gradually improved their work performance, brought party activities into a regular pattern, and strengthened party leadership over mass organizations.

The Dalat Municipal Party Committee has prepared a personnel projection plan and verified the capability and ethical quality of party committee members in order to pen the municipal party organization congress on schedule.

District in Cuu Long

BK131125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Vung Liem is a pilot district in Cuu Long that was the first to open its district-level party organization congress. The district party committee strictly and accurately assessed strong points and shortcomings, analyzed the causes of deficiencies, and adopted measures to overcome them. Linking efforts to correct shortcomings with the implementation of socioeconomic plan norms between now and 1988-90, the party organization of Vung Liem will guide the district people in stabilizing production on 15,000 hectares of lands that will be put under two rice crops and one subsidiary food crop annually, thus achieving a land use coefficient of 2.5. The district will strive to attain an average annual grain output of 10 metric tons per hectares, plant, 3,000-5,000 hectares of beans, and realize 1-1.5 billion dong in gross social product, including 800-850 million dong's worth of agricultural products and 4-6 million rubles/dollars [currencies as heard] in export goods.

District in Ha Son Binh

BK131518 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Summary] "Implementing the party Central Committee Secretariat's Directive No. 80, before conducting basic party organization congress, the party committee echelons in Ung Hoa District, Ha Son Binh Province, organized nearly 5,000 party members -- more than 92 prcent of the party members of the district -- to study the draft documents of the coming Sixth Party Congress."

After experimentally conducting a congress in Quang Phu Cau village 3-26 August 1986, the Ung Hoa District Party Committee definitively completed the organization of congresses in 68 party chapters and basic party organizations in the district. During the congresses, many cadres and party members eagerly and scrupulously commented on the draft documents of the party Central Committee and the provincial and district committees in the spirit of promoting democracy by telling the truth.

"An absolute majority of the views expressed at the congresses manifested high unanimity with the party Central Committee and other higher party committee echelons on the great success achieved in the past years, the present situation of the country and locality, and the struggle objectives and guidelines from now until 1990."

In the past 3 years, Ung Hoa District has overcome successive natural disasters to concentrate on agricultural production. Some 20,500 hectares of rice were planted each year with the yield of 5 metric tons per hectare. The average volume of grain production in 1983 and 1985 and 53,987 metric tons, allowing for a yearly per capita grain quota of 378 kilograms. Herds of cattle and pigs have all increased. In the past 3 years, irrigation has also been improved through cooperation among the state, collectives, and people.

Politically, all basic party organization congresses thoroughly understood the tasks in and main objectives of the draft documents of the party Central Committee, province, and district. "They all agreed to the first objective of the draft political report of the district, which is to produce sufficient grain to meet the local demand, fulfill the obligations to the state, and have some reserve. Efforts should be made to bring the district's total volume of grain production to 75,000 metric tons in 1990 to attain the per capita grain quota of 480 kilograms. In 1987, immediate steps should be taken to achieve 63,000 metric tons of a per capita quota of 410 kilograms."

To fulfill this great task, all basic party organization congresses emphasized the need to change economic thinking, properly determine the patterns of crop allocation and animal raising to suit each locality, concentrate on improving irrigation, and quickly apply technical innovations to production.

In this congress, the Ung Hoa District party Committee lowered the age of its membership by 4 to 6 years compared to the previous committee. Members ages now range from 33 to 35 and "nearly 20 precent of party committee members are scientific and technical cadres. Some 74 village party committee echelons, 8 chairmen and vice chairmen of village people's committees, and 5 heads of agricultural cooperatives have been replaced."

"At the same time, the congresses elected 210 qualified comrades who will represent 5,000 party members in the district at the 16th District CPV Committee Congress scheduled for mid-September."

During these days of preparation for the district party committee congress, the Fourth Provincial Party Organization Congress, and the Sixth National Party Congress, "The communists and people in Ung Hoa District have promptly completed the application of fertilizer to and the second weeding of 10,500 hectares of 10th-month rice and are preparing all the facilities to grow 2,200 hectares of winter crops. They are also getting ready to see 300 local youths off to the Army."

District in Lang Son

BK151258 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Van Lang was the first district in Lang Son Province to hold its party organiization congress. The delegates attending the congress engaged in lively discussions and made suggestions on the draft political reports to be presented by the party Central Committee at the Sixth National Party Congress and by the provincial party committee at the Lang Son party organization congress.

The congress directed its attention to the problem of concentrating efforts on building Van Lang into a locality with an agricultural-forestry-industrial economic structure and turning the district into a military fortress to firmly defend the homeland's border.

Over the past 5 years, despite the many remaining difficulties, Van Lang has boldly renovated its style of leadership and has guided grass-roots units in building party organizations and developing the economy. The district has taken the first step in abolishing outmoded practices such as divorcing itself from the basic units, providing guidance haphazardly, failing to take economic efficiency into consideration, and formulating production plans solely on the basis of territorial divisions.

In particular, during its 1981-85 term of office, the Van Lang party organization effectively guided agricultural production, achieving an output of 10,542 metric tons of grain, exceeding the target set by the previous year's party congress by 542 metric tons.

For the first time, Van Lang District became self-sufficient in food, increasing the average per capita consumption to 264 kg, up by 50 kg from 1982. By 1985, the district had paid off all its debts concerning grain deliveries and agricultural tax payments, doubling its grain contribution to the state as compared to 1982.

The congress looked squarely at the party organization's weaknesses and boldly renovated the district party committee's personnel by electing capable young cadres who do not fear assuming responsibilities and who have a high level of culture and professional skills. The congress set a number of targets to be achieved in the days ahead, namely to simultaneously restore and develop production in order to increase the district's gross grain output to 13,200 metric tons by 1988, thereby achieving an average per capita grain consumption of 319 kg and eventually 364 kg by 1990. The value of exports will also be increased by 600 percent compared to 1986.

District in Phu Khanh

BK160600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Tuy Hoa District, a key rice planting area of Phu Khanh Province, has taken the lead in organizing party organization congresses. The district party congress discussed the contents of and contributed ideas on the draft documents of higher echelon party organization congresses, evaluated the socioeconomic achievements of the district during the past period, and set forth orientations and tasks for the days ahead.

To date, Tuy Hoa has shifted 99 percent of manpower in the rural area into collectives of various cooperatives. Over the past 3 years, the district's rice yield has increased from 38.5 quintals to 45 quintals per hectare per crop. The district has produced a total of 306,938 metric tons of rice exceeding the plan norm set by the previous party organization congress by 2.64 percent. It has also procured almost 80,000 metric tons of grain and increased the cattle herd by 19-30 percent as compared with 3 years ago.

The district has consistently carried out the party building tasks. Over the past 3 years, it has recruited almost 500 new party members. The Tuy Hoa district party organization was awarded the strong and firm party organization banner by the party Central Committee.

The distict party organization congress elected a new executive committee with an average age of 39, 3 years younger than the previous committee, while key cadres at various sectors were rearranged. More scientists, technicians, and young workers with better skills have been appointed as members of party committees, of which females account for 12 percent.

NEW ZEALAND

COLUMNIST PREVIEWS TRADE MINISTER'S USSR TRIP

HK150515 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 9 Sep 86 p 4

["Weekwatch" by Chief Political Reporter Tony Garnier: "Filling a Foreign Policy Vacuum"]

[Text] The trip to Moscow, Leningrad and Siberia which Overseas Trade Minister Mike Moore will make this month comes at a time of exceptional difficulty and uncertainty in New Zealand's foreign relations with allies

New Zealand is going through a cold patch in its relationship with the United States.

In the wake of the ANZUS/anti-nuclear row, there is a foreign policy vacuum. And there is no defence polity. Indeed, exactly who will conduct the long awaited defence review has not yet been clarified.

Our leaders do not seem clear in their own minds how to deal with the Americans or the Russians.

The Prime Minister, David Lange, has attempted to divorce the Government from anti-American viewpoints within the anti-nuclear debate. And one of the devices has been a knee-jerk reaction whenever a Soviet Union politician has tried to expand the Soviet-New Zealand tie.

The anti-Soviet ploy is hardly surprising. For generations, New Zealanders have been fed potent ideas about Soviet Union expansionism.

A well documented Soviet military buildup has been under way in the Pacific in recent years. There can be no refuting that the Soviet Union is a superpower which now has a significant presence in the South Pacific and Antarctica. It is playing an increasingly active role in promoting its interests in New Zealand. But it is also a significant market for New Zealand sheepmeat, dairy products and wool. Exports in 1985-86 reached $250 million, making the Soviet Union our seventh largest market.

There are obvious reasons why an overseas Trade Minister should visit Moscow. Arguably, it should have happened long ago, but Mr Moore will be the highest-ranking member of the Government to have made the trip.

The timing is interesting. At a superficial level, it would be easy to interpret the visit as New Zealand, rejected by the United States, seeking friendship instead with the other global superpower in pique.

The visit may also be interpreted as New Zealand responding, with support, to the recent Gorbachev speech at Vladivostok where the Soviet Union signalled its intention to become more active in the Pacific region.

New Zealand, Australia and some of the small Pacific Island nations were mentioned as places where the Soviet Union would in future become more involved. However, in what way, or how activity would be increased, was left unsaid.

In an apparently planned followup to the speech, one of the Soviet Union's top ministers, Mikhail Kapitsa, recently visited Wellington and emphasised the Soviet Union's presence as a global power alongside the United States, and including the Pacific.

The Gorbachev speech picked up the evolving history theme that the Pacific Ocean will be the focus of world power in the 21st century, as against the North Atlantic (Western Europe-United States) focus for most of this century, including through two world wars.

The challenge posed by Gorbachev's plan comes at both the best of times and the worst of times for New Zealand.

New Zealand will be forced to deal with the Soviet Union more directly because they are projecting a new image.

Despite the change in projection (the Gorbachev speech, the Kapitsa visit, the more sophisticated diplomacy), there has been no sign of any change on the ground. This brings us to the heart of the difficulty in New Zealand-Soviet relations -- our understanding of what Soviet intentions really are.

Within the Western world, New Zealand is peculiar in not having fostered a business-like political relationship with the Soviet Union for trade purposes. There is a steady stream of visits to Moscow by Western trade ministers, which are not interpreted in propagandist terms; but none from Wellington.

It seems common sense that if New Zealand wants more trade with the Soviet Union, it must surpress or revise its old paranoia. But it won't be easy.

Our insight into the Soviet mind is blinkered. There is no consensus, for example, on the extent to which Soviet trade decisions are tied to political objectives.

The Soviet Union has been buying wool from New Zealand since 1933. And they buy meat and dairy products when they cannot produce enough themselves.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union has dined out on the 1917 Revolution credo that the Western World's capitalism and democracy is doomed. But there are problems with that too. China's flirtation with Marxism seems to be over; it is taking aboard free market ideas. More revealing still, the Soviet Union under Gorbachev has just asked to join the world trade talks due to be launched by the 92-nation GATT group later this month.

Maybe a regular ministerial contact will allow New Zealand to develop a more assured, mature understanding of what Soviet intentions really are.

Despite the Soviet military build-up in the Pacific in recent years, the official Wellington view continues to be that Moscow sees no great strategic interest in the South Pacific. There is little military activity; so much so, conflicts over identification occur when infrequent sightings are made.

According to Dr Kapitsa, it is an illusion to believe that beneath every Russian fishing vessel lurks a Soviet submarine. However, no one thought to ask about the inside of the fishing vessels themselves! Our scepticism may be well founded.

The ink was hardly dry on Washington's announcement that it had chopped New Zealand out of operational ANZUS, when Dr Kapitsa suggested a bilateral confidence-building pact with New Zealand.

In one of the faster responses from Mr Lange, a press statement was soon around the press gallery flatly rejecting the idea, and suggesting that "the best co-operation" would be for the Soviet Union to keep its vessels as far from New Zealand as ours are from the Soviet Union.

However, as the stand-off with the United States shows, ship visits are not the full measure of New Zealand's relations with other countries.

Mr Moore's visit to the Soviet Union will be a confidence-building exercise for the Government. The visit will focus on trade relations, but the question of political management of the total relationship will arise.

The Soviet military interest in the South Pacific may be small, but it is showing a strong interest in searching the world for protein and other resources. To this end, they are clearly seeking fisheries agreements with a number of South Pacific nations in addition to New Zealand and Kiribati. They include Vanuatu, Fiji and Papua New Guinea. There are many scientific cruises.

The New Zealand assessment is that the Soviets will continue to have a need to import food and agricultural expertise. So there looks to be a promising platform for trade and development deals which would be beneficial all round, providing the political fish hooks can be detached.

Mr Moore will be seeking to support the existing large commodity trade and to give impetus to efforts to win new markets, specially in the Soviet Far East or Pacific region.

And as with his other trade missions, Mr Moore will be taking a group of traders hopeful of getting access to Soviet officials. It will be a testing assignment for Mr Moore.

New Zealand will be competing to hold its trade against the huge surpluses of the European Community and the United States. A political response may be extracted as the price of continuing to do business.

A major difficulty in the trading relationship is the balance of trade running at 45:1 in New Zealand's favor. But it is an issue which the Government alone cannot solve. Under the free market economy, the decision to purchase Soviet goods rests almost exclusively with the private sector.

Another difficulty centres on the prospect of the EEC and United States dumping surplus dairy and meat products at fire sale prices, and which the Soviet Union might purchase.

To protect New Zealand's trade, Mr Moore will have to tread the fine line between restating that New Zealand is still a member of the Western community, and determined to protect Western values and interests in the South Pacific, even though outside the nuclear umbrella and appalled by the prospect of the EEC and United States dumping subsidised food products at low prices.

In response, the Soviet Union could decide to show its true intentions towards New Zealand. If trade is the primary motive, it would seem logical for it to simply wait for the best deal from the EEC and US surplus stocks. Or, it could acknowledge the politics of how to win friends in the South Pacific and buy New Zealand, but at a far higher price.

The opinion poll on defence and security revealed that 32 percent of New Zealanders believe there is no one country which poses a military threat to New Zealand. But the main country mentioned, by 31 percent, was the Soviet Union, followed by the United States at 14 percent and France, 13 percent.

Politics and trade is all about self-interest. And it is ironic that in the new political environment many farmers and exporters would like the Soviet Union to lace its trade interests with a dose of politics.

The Gorbachev plan to give a new impetus to the Soviet Union's relations with New Zealand could be hard to resist, specially if it brings increased foreign exchange earnings to New Zealand.

GENERAL CITED ON SOVIET SUBMARINE INTRUSIONS

BK151223 Hong Kong AFP in English 1214 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 15 (AFP) -- Soviet submarines have been detected in Indonesian territorial waters recently and Soviet aircraft have often violated Indonesian airspace, a senior Indonesian military officer was quoted as saying Monday. General Hartas, commander for Central Java, was quoted by the INDONESIAN TIMES as saying Sunday that Soviet submarines "had been seen near Sabang," an island in the Andaman Sea at the northernmost tip of Sumatra.

The general reportedly said the Soviet craft had come from the Indian Naval base north of Sabang in the Nicobar Islands, which Soviet experts have been helping to build.

Western diplomatic sources confirmed that several Soviet submarines had been detected in Indonesian waters in the past year, but they gave no figures. They doubted whether the Soviet craft were based at the Nicobars, where construction work has temporarily stopped. The sources said the Indian Government allows Soviet vessels to take on supplies at the base but believed that it was "perhaps premature to consider the Nicabars as a new Soviet base in the Indian Ocean." Jakarta does not have the sonar-capability to detect the presence of foreign submarines in its waters, and the sources said evidence of Soviet submarines in Indonesian waters had probably been provided by "a major nation friendly to Indonesia."

An officer with the Central Java security forces, Lieutenant Colonel M. Antono, was quoted Friday by the daily SINAR HARAPAN as saying Soviet aircraft had often violated Indonesian airspace.

According to the Western diplomatic sources, Indonesia had decided to exercise tighter control over its airspace and territorial waters, especially on its northern frontiers, and recently purchased several Thomson radar systems with this end in mind.

The radars have detected a large number of airspace violations by foreign aircraft, much to the surprise of Indonesia's military brass, the sources said. The radars have picked up airspace encroachments by Soviet carrier-based planes, TU-16-Badger attack planes and long-range TU-95-Bear reconnaisance planes, both capable of reaching Indonesia from a base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam -- some 2,200 kilometres (1,400 milies) from Jakarta.

When the U.S. Congress gave its support earlier this year to the sale of F-16 fighter-bombers to Indonesia, Washington explained that Jakarta was concerned about Soviet intentions to become a "power in Asia."

Despite Indonesia's commercial overtures towards communist countries -- which it sees as possible outlets for its tropical products -- the Non-aligned Movement member has become more suspicious of Soviet intentions, Western diplomats said. Most Indonesian ports are already closed to Eastern bloc naval vessels.

The press reports come shortly before visits to Indonesia by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandhi and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Mr Ghandhi arrives here October 13 and Mr Shevardnadze is expected in November. The Western diplomats said they believed the remarks of the two high-ranking Indonesian officers were intended as a first warning to New Delhi and Moscow.

FRENCH PRESIDENT, ENTOURAGE ARRIVES IN JAKARTA

BK160525 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0500 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand and entourage arrived at Halim Perdanakusumah Airport, Jakarta at 1047 West Indonesian time this morning at the beginning of a 4-day state visit to Indonesia. On hand to welcome them at the airport were President and Mrs Suharto, and other high-ranking officials.

Suharto, Mitterrand Meet

BK161219 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] President Suharto and French President Francois Mitterrand held 2 hours of talks in Jakarta this afternoon to discuss various international and bilateral issues. President Mitterrand, who arrived in Jakarta this morning for a 4-day visit to Indonesia, is accompanied by Mrs Danielle Mitterrand, External Relations Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, the Minister of Public Works, Housing, and Transportation Pierre Mehaignerie, and a number of other Senior French officials. Before the talks, President Suharto awarded two medals of honor -- the Bintang Republik Indonesia Adipura and the Bintang Mahaputera Adipura to President Mitterrand and Mrs Mitterrand respectively.

While the two presidents were holding talks in the Jepara Room, ministers of the two countries met in another room at the Merdeka Palace. Representing Indonesia were Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Junior Minister Murdiono, and other senior officials, while the French delegation consisted of External Relations Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond and several senior officials.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR HOLDS TALKS WITH INDONESIA'S MOKHTAR

BK151229 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says the proposed ASEAN summit in Manila next year shoud be properly constituted and some concrete economic proposals must be formulated. This is necessary to justify the need to hold the summit meeting. The prime minister made the remarks during his meeting with the Indonesian foreign minister, Professor Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, in Kuala Lumpur this afternoon.

The minister of foreign affairs, Datuk Rais Yatim, told newsmen that the summit should take into consideration all economic proposals including the formation of an ASEAN common market. He said the success of the summit is necessary for the survival of ASEAN. Datuk Rais has proposed that ASEAN prepare a comprehensive report on the progress made by the regional grouping and table it at the summit.

Datuk Rais said that Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir told Professor Mokhtar that the summit must examine the question of increased participation by the private sector in the intra-ASEAN trade. This will help to speed up activities and economic programs in the region. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also extended an invitation to President Suharto to visit Malaysia possibly within this year.

Professor Mokhtar has left Kuala Lumpur for Jakarta this evening after a brief visit to the federal capital for talks with Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir and Datuk Rais.

Common Concerns Identified

BK150834 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The Indonesian foreign minister, Professor Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, flew into Kuala Lumpur this morning for talks with Malaysian leaders to find ways to enhance bilateral cooperation. He held discussions with the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, and the minister of foreign affairs, Datuk Rais Yatim.

The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Datuk Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, in a briefing to newsmen, said that bilateral cooperation between the two countries had been neglected recently. This is because the stress has been on cooperation in the ASEAN context and on certain international issues. Datuk Rais and Professor Mokhtar have identified four areas for cooperation. They are drug menace, tourism, youth and cultural exchanges, and trade matters. Datuk Kadir pointed out that young Malaysian leaders did not have close contacts with their counterparts in Indonesia. This matter has to be rectified.

Professor Mokhtar briefed Datuk Rais on the recent devaluation of the Indonesian rupiah. They also examined the outcome of the recent nonaligned summit in Harare, Zimbabwe. Professor Mokhtar leaves for home later this evening.

PRESIDENT AQUINO ARRIVES IN U.S. 16 SEP

HK160444 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino arrived in Washington at 0900 Manila time. She left San Francisco on board a special U.S. presidential plane for Andrews Air Force Base where she boarded a helicopter which took her to the Washington Monument. There she was met by Secretary of State George Shultz. From the Washington Monument she was taken in a motorcade to the Madison Hotel, which will be her official residence during her stay in Washington.

Earlier, the president arrived in San Francisco at 0400 Manila time. She was met by California Governor George Deukmajian and a large contingent of Filipinos. In a brief speech upon her arrival at the airport, she thanked the American people for their good wishes and acclaim for the Filipinos' new freedom.

The president is scheduled to meet with President Reagan on Wednesday. Included in her itinerary are speeches before a joint session of the U.S. Congress an the United Nations. Her first meeting will be with the heads of the World Bank and the IMF.

The U.S. Congress now has the opportunity to approve proposals to grant increased aid to the Philippines. This observation was made by congressman Stephen Solarz, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, during a press conference at the U.S. Capitol prior to President Aquino's arrival. Meanwhile, Senator Richard Lugar said there is no reason why the Philippines cannot be a major economic force in Asia and the Pacific. Lugar, the chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that he strongly believes in the Philippines' ability to reconstruct its economy under the leadership of President Aquino. He said the president's visit to the U.S. should persuade American buinessmen to get involved in private economic projects in the Philippines.

PAPER VIEWS ISSUES FACING AQUINO IN U.S.

HK151405 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 15 Sep 86 p 4

["Philippine News and Features" article by Luis V. Teodoro: "U.S. Pressure is On; How Will Cory Fare?"]

[Text] Philippine president Corazon Aquino leaves today on a ten-day "working visit" to the United States amidst doubts that her government can resist U.S. pressure on key public issues in which the U.S. has long-term interests.

At least two of these issues -- the government's handling of the 17 year guerrilla war being waged by the communist-led new People's Army (NPA) and the future of the giant Clark and Subic military bases in the Philippines -- have already been the subject of well-timed comments by U.S. government officials.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, for example, went so far as to categorically state that the U.S. "would have no qualms about destabilizing the present government if U.S. interests are jeopardized or if the communists are taking the upper hand."

Shultz's Assistant secretary of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Gaston Sigur, also told the U.S. Congress that "no one should underestimate our resolve to maintain our defense and security arrangements with the Philippines and to preserve our access to the facilities at Subic and Clark through 1991 (when the bases' lease expires) and beyond."

These statements were made barely a week before Mrs Aquino was scheduled to leave for the United States. Almost at the same time, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, generally regarded here as one of the U.S.' many enforcers of its politico-military policies, intensified his criticism of the government's handling of the guerrillas and of ongoing peace negotiations, at one point even threatening to "do a Rambo" if other ministers did not stop criticizing him for publicly opposing Mrs Aquino's policies. While many dismissed the defense minister's statements as "hysterics" (the actual word used by one minister), there was no mistaking the threat to take power in his display of bad temper.

The minister, however, was actually only running true to form and in keeping with a drama of several months' duration in which he has been playing hawk to Mrs. Aquino's dove on a host of issues, from the peace negotiations to labor problems.

Liberal circles in Manila, indeed, have assumed since Mrs Aquino took power only six months ago that Enrile -- deposed President Marcos' own defense minister for 15 years -- was the rightist spoilsport whose constant attacks on government policies were meant to scare a liberal and nationalist Mrs Aquino into defending and advancing conservative and U.S. interests in the Philippines.

But Mrs Aquino's pronouncements a few days before her departure tended to reinforce suspicions that she is not, after all, the libersal antithesis of Enrile she has been assumed to be. In a gesture obviously meant to court U.S. approval, Mrs Aquino said -- just when negotiations between her government and the National Democratic Front (NDF), the coalition that speaks for the NPA guerrillas and other organizations fighting the government were at critical juncture -- that she would use military force "if negotiations fail."

But negotiaitons it seemed were almost certain to fail because of the government's later "all or nothing" announcement that it was giving the NDF three days within which to accept a government proposed 30-day ceasefire, the deadline "coincidentally" falling on the day of Mrs Aquino's departure for the United States.

The timing of the deadline suggested that Mrs Aquino was eager to bring to U.S. President Ronald Reagan a "gift" of the 30-day ceasefire. This and her hawkish "military force" announcement assumed a disturbing consistency with her IMF-World Bank-designed economic policies, the tendency of her conservative dominated constitutional commission to halt initiatives for change begun by the cause oriented groups which helped bring her to power, and her reluctance to rein in the military, whose continuous military offensive in the countryside are reaping a harvest of human rights violations.

It is increasingly being argued that Mrs Aquino in exchange for U.S. assurance of long-term stability for her government (e.g., less Enrile tantrums, more military and economic aid, including liberal terms from creditor banks on the Philippines' whopping $30 billion external debt), is likely to grant more and more concessions to both domestic conservatives as well as foreign, specifically American, economic and strategic interests.

The U.S. visit could be a special occasion for such concessions, perhaps in the form of firm commitment to a military solution to the guerrilla question and an assured future for the U.S. military bases, among others. Mrs Aquino's U.S. visit should help make clear whether or not her government's "liberal tendencies" will survive U.S. pressure and her government's basically conservative character, or whether those "tendencies" will go the way of her pledge to pursue "thorough-going reform" -- a pledge few Filipinos still take seriously today.

PAPER SAYS AQUINO 'WILL SHINE' ON U.S. VISIT

HK151353 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 15 Sep 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Bon Voyage Madame President"]

[Text] The travel of president Aquino to the United States is a leap over awesome barriers of communication between two governments whose peoples have sustained fraternal bonds of many generations.

Corazon Aquino, the symbol and leader of an emergent Philippine democracy, will meet Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President and the leader of that conservative viewpoint in the American political spectrum.

The Aquino government reflects the triumphant democracy that overthrew the hard-fisted dictatorship of the Marcos regime and its hardline anti-communism that gained sympathetic audience among certain conservaties in American politics.

This is the same fringe of conservatives that grudgingly accepted the reality of the people power revolution in the Philippines and in no uncertain terms expressed deep misgivings over the approach of president Aquino in putting together the building blocks of Philippine democracy in the unique manner of Philippine politics.

President Aquino will have the opportunity to convey face to face with President Reagan that people's power which has vested in her hands so much moral and populist authority has given her the voice to speak to all sectors of Philippine society, including the left, to give peace a chance -- that the solution to the insurgency and the portents of fratricidal strife in Mindanao is not militarism or any other version of armed confrontation but through the more difficult passages of development statesmanship and reconciliation. [sentence as published]

The heart of the problem in the insurgency question is the oppressive condition of poverty in the countryside and the country as a whole. President Aquino in her private conversation with President Reagan can drive in the point that a development program honestly managed and directed to improve the living conditions of the impoverished masses of Filipinos is a far superior counter-insurgency measure than all the battalions of Philippine marines that U.S. aid could subsidize.

It will be a fine opportunity for the American president to consider trade measures than can help along Philippine economic development without the need for U.S. aid dollars. Such measures like increasing the textile quota from its present level of 2.5 percent to 5 percent of American imports (almost half of China's 9 percent quota) or allowing the purchases of provisions by the U.S. bases, both Clark field and Subic, from Philippine markets as an exemption of the present U.S. balance of trade policy and also allowing Philippine contractors to bid for construction within the bases including reconstruction of housing units for bases personnel.

The American president together with members of U.S. Congress could also consider increasing the Philippine sugar quota from which current levels of 200,000 tons to 300,000 tons to alleviate temporarily the economic condition of Negros until agrarian reform and agricultural diversification shall have stabilized the economy of that troubled island.

To be sure the official visit of President Cory Aquino will be a tremendous goodwill success. The report of the advance team of Ministers Maceda, Alvarez and Villafuerte with Peping Cojuangco attests to this. All feedbacks from travelers and media give the visit an exceptional highpoint in public relations. This is not to minize the responsibility of our president and the great burden upon her person of performing an endless task of speeches and conferences from he U.S. Congress to the United Nations, academic institutions and the Filipino communities. Throughout this process, she will stamp her own style and brand of leadership.

We have no doubt that she will shine and in the Council of Nations, the official visit will be the final affirmation of her statesmanship.

Bon Voyage, Madame President, the heart of the nation, its prayers and its pride, go with you!

MANILA BULLETIN EDITORIAL ON AQUINO TRIP TO U.S.

HK151209 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 15 Sep 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Bon Voyage; Cory!"]

[Text] In America, President Aquino is riding on a wave of popularity that is rare for a foreign leader. That will make her official visit an event to remember.

Her popularity is of an unusual type. It derives partly from her personal qualities and partly from the circumstances that propelled her to leadership. Those circumstances were brought into the living rooms of countless American homes by the magic of television.

The visit has a special meaning. Although the two countries have been friends for a long time, the visit will inject into the minds of America's decision-makers added awareness of the relations between the two countries. Awareness will give priority attention to the cooperative schemes of the allies, notably in trade, investment, and economic development.

Very likely Mrs Aquino will take advantage of the visit to define Philippine foreign policy in so far as it affects the U.S. She is a new President and has to shape the foreign policy of her government.

By explaining foreign policy, she will lay the basis for cooperation and help avoid future misunderstandings.

Mrs Aquino's visit is helped by her popularity at home. She has captured the emotions of her people. This is her biggest asset and will continue to be in the foreseeable future.

As she visits the United States, her trip will be closely watched by her people and we can be sure that her nation is praying everything goes well.

We wish the President a happy journey.

COLUMN SAYS AQUINO TRIP 'ONLY RITUALISTIC'

HK151215 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 15 Sep 86 p 4

[Column by Renato Constantino: "Visit of a Satrap"]

[Text] Lorenzo Sumulong, maternal uncle of the President, recently voiced his insistance on finishing the work of the Con-Com [Constitutional Commission] before the President's departure for the United States. His reason was that this would strengthen the President's hand. Questions on the bases and foreign investments are issues that Americans would be interested in, he added. It would appear from this statement that the aged politician whom Recto once called the "conformist son of a non-conformist father," was almost certain that the Constitution he was helping to draft would not displease the Americans.

In another forum, the President for her part told her Martha's Vineyard audience that her Washington visit is urgent because economic recovery cannot wait.

These two statements coming from the same family reinforce the perception that the new President is following the tradition of her predecessors who, like the satraps of ancient times, had to renew their loayalties to their master rulers periodically.

It is clear from the President's statement that her hopes for recovery are anchored on American support and blessings.

Certainly, the pre-U.S. trip climate is replete with the rhetoric and posture of independence. The President first visited Indonesia and Singapore; some of her ministers have vowed to fight the IMF tooth and nail. One may also quote Mrs. Aquino's "Nobody, much less a foreigner gives orders to Corazon Aquino." More recently, she warns the U.S. not to interfere with her government. Admirable words, these, but if her own perceptions of Philippine interests are in line with U.S. policies then there is really no need for anyone to give her orders.

Intervention and pressure would not even be regarded as such but as instances of friendly concern for mutual benefit. The point is that the administration does not appear to recognize the fundamental contradictions between the economic and strategic interests of the U.S. and the Philippines.

It is very clear that the direction of this administration has already been shaped in accordance with the prescriptions of the IMF and the World Bank; negotiations are going on with the creditor banks; appeals are being made to foreign investors. Despite some foot dragging, the concept of import liberalization has been accepted; privatization of government financial institutions has been decided; foreign investors have been assured of protection. The amount of magnitude of expected aid and assistance is determinable. What therefore, is the purpose of the trip?

All these negotiations are being made by her economic managers. As a matter of fact, in all public fora the President always has to have one or more of her Cabinet ministers around to reply to questions which require technical answers. Why does she have to change the venue of negotiations -- right in the lion's den?

She claims that she wants to take advantage of her present popularity to get better terms from the creditor banks, to secure commitments from investors, to collect donations from the Filipino community.

This is a very naive way of looking at things. Investors and creditors do not make sentimental decisions. They are always guided, in the ultimate analysis, by the bottom line -- profit. The American government goes not dole out aid and assistance for nothing. Their policy on aid is part of their foreign policy which serves their national interests.

What then is the reationale for this pilgrimage which is called a working visit? Will she be subjected to scrutiny? Will she be given frank admonitions? These are all unnecessary; the series of visits by ranking American officials have taken care of that.

Or is the visit part of the support that is being given to her in her quest for stability because in the perception of American experts, the Filipino leader who brings home the bacon gains greater prestige in the country?

Whatever be the reasons, one thing is certain: decisions have already been made on both sides. Neither will risk embarassment by holding talks without prior consultations. The visit is only ritualistic, intended to dramatize whatever agreements will later be announced.

Whether she brings home the bacon and in the amount she expects or not, the visit will still be announced as successful. That is standard opearting procedure. What we got will be publicized, the quid pro quo and its implications will be ignored.

In ancient times, all satraps returned to their satrapies bolstering both their personal image and the empire of their grand potentates.

CPP, OTHERS URGE AQUINO TO RESIST U.S. CONTROLS

HK151219 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 15 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] President Aquino was urged yesterday to resist U.S. pressures to have her new government adopt a political and economic order similar to that of the deposed Marcos regime.

Statements from various groups reaching MALAYA on the eve of Mrs Aquino's departure for a 10-day working visit to the U.S. expressed apprehension over the pressures the Reagan administration might bring on her 7-month-old government.

The underground communist party of the Philippines [CPP] said U.S. interests will use the visit to strengthen their hold on the new Philippine government.

In a special issue of the CPP official organ ANG BAYAN, [THE NATION] the party's central committee said the U.S. is out to exact a commitment for the continued presence of the American military bases beyond 1991, push for a mailed-fist policy towards the Communist party and other radical elements and reinforce the implementation of International Monetary Fund-World Bank economic impositions.

Describing past U.S. visits of former presidents as a "mission of mendicancy and puppetry," the CPP cautioned that U.S. officials will surely exploit the opportunity to dust off their "pretentions to being defenders of democracy in the Third World" and to appease the Filipino people who have not forgotten the incumbent Reagan administration's all-out support for ousted dictator Marcos.

Metro Manila-based Campaign for the Defense and Preservation of Democracy said people "are apprehensive over her trip. Everything seems so unstable."

"Threats of a U.S.-backed rightist coup by pro-Americans, the Marcos loyalists and the militarists continue to lurk in our consciousness," it said, warning that the President's absence here "provides these forces an opportune time to consolidate their ranks by sabotaging government programs and initiatives."

The Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy [NAJFD] in an open letter to President Aquino, shared the growing concern over the President's U.S. visit.

"We believe that the U.S. policymakers will pressure you to adopt the same formula that the ousted dictator implemented during his reign, especially the adoption of militarist solution to the insurgency problem whose real causes lie in deep socio-economic political ills of our society," the NAJFD letter to the President said.

The cause-oriented group stated however, "we trust that amid the pressures you will be facing during your trip, you will always have the interests of our people and nation in your mind."

ENRILE, RAMOS TO THWART ANY MARCOS RETURN

HK160617 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says that the Defense Ministry and military will take steps to ensure that former President Marcos does not return to the Philippines during the period September 21-23. Enrile said this during an open forum after addressing officials and men of the Philippine Constabulary at Camp Crame at a flag-raising ceremony. In this connection, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos said the military is prepared for any emergencies. Gen Ramos said this at the Manila International Airport when he went to see President Aquino off on her trip to the U.S. Enrile said diplomatic channels would be used or the U.S. Embassy would be asked to thwart any attempts by Marcos to return to the country.

RAMOS RULES OUT DANGER IN AQUINO'S ABSENCE

HK151131 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos reaffirmed that there is no reason for concern over rumors of danger to the country while President Aquino is in the United States. General Ramos made the announcement in an interview at Manila International Airport after the departure ceremonies for the president.

[Begin Ramos recording] The military is prepared for any contingency, including this one. In fact, regarding the Metro Manila general situation [words indistinct] in the past, we have been instituting some security and operational measures. This is at the same level as when the president departed for Indonesia and Singapore [passage omitted] And we have assured the president and our people, in fact, that we want them to have peace of mind when she is on her trip to the United States in regards to the armed forces, the republic, and the government. We also want her to feel that the dialogues and the republic and the government will be secure from threats. [passage omitted] [end recording]

On the Cordillera, Gen Ramos said that the government is taking the necessary steps in order that the peace efforts of President Aquino and Father Conrado Balweg will not go to waste. He said that different ministries and the New Armed Forces are cooperating to provide necessary services to the people of the Cordilleras.

[Begin Ramos recording] Well, actually, the main thing is the delivery of basic services to the people of the Cordilleras, and this is being attended to by the various ministries of the government, including the New Armed Forces of the Philippines. [end recording]

MILITARY, POLICE ON COUNTERYWIDE RED ALERT

HK160201 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The military and police forces all over the country were placed on red alert on the departure of President Aquino. The alert will be in force throughout her absence. Commenting on this, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos has this to say: [passage omitted] We have assured the president and our people, in fact, we wanted to have peace of mind while she is on her trip to the U.S. in regards to the armed threat against the republic and the government. We want her to feel that the government and the republic will be secure from these threats while she is away and that we shall support her fully in regards to any new programs and initiatives that may arise out of her visit to the United Staes. [end recording]

ARMY GROUP RULES OUT POSSIBILITY OF COUP

HK151345 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 15 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[By Staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] The head of the Guardians Brotherhood Inc., a fraternity of officers and enlisted men in the Armed Forces, yesterday brushed aside rumors that there would be a military takeover while President Aquino is in the United Staes for a ten-day working visit.

This was the first public statement from the group since the change of government in February.

Maj. Efren Arayata, Supreme Commander of the Guardians, formely known as the El Diablo, said that there is no single military unit at present that has the capability to stage a coup.

Some members of the group took part in the failed Manila Hotel coup. But they later claimed they had been duped by one officer who said the coup had the support of the military.

Arayata, the district commander of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Criminal Investigation Service (CIS) in Camp Evangelista, Cagayan de Oro City, also said the Brotherhood would remain loyal to the President.

The group, which claimed membership of almost half of the 250,000-strong Armed Forces, excluding those in the police services, said it would not take sides should there be a power struggle within the government.

Meanwhile, Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. yesterday said the purpose of President Aquino's U.S. visit is to promote a better and more equitable U.S.-RP [Republic of the Philippines] relationship.

He said Mrs. Aquino is not going to the U.S. to beg for aid but to present the state of the country to U.S. officials and to invite American investors to do business in the Philippines.

STUDENTS PREPARE PLANS 'TO COUNTER ANY COUP'

HK151359 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 14 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] The League of Filipino Students (LFS) yesterday disclosed a plan to mobilize its 20,000 members into militia groups "to counter any coup" that may manifest during President Aquino's visit to the United States this week.

Rico Foz, LFS acting national spokesman, announced in a press conference sponsored by the College of Editors Guild of the Philippines (CEGP) that its chapters in coordination with several cause-oriented groups are preparing for any emergency.

The LFS's aim is to counter any coup even to "the extent of waging a confrontation with the military," Foz said.

Foz said the LFS will find ways to be armed when the situation calls for it. The militia groups' primary aim will be to prevent the civilian population from getting panicky.

He also said the LFA is not advocating communism. The LFS, however, disagrees with the Red Scare tactics flounted by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE 'NPA DEATH SQUAD' THREATS

HK150739 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Some cabinet officials and government employees holding sensitive positions continue to receive death threats through the mail. The full report from Sixto Gusto:

[Begin recording] The typewritten letters are signed Death Squad of the New People's Army. Some officials and government employees have expressed concern for their safety and have asked the military and the police authorities for protection for themselves and their families.

The Bureau of Broadcasting was able to get a copy of one such death threat letter and interviewed some of those receiving them. Here is the content of the letter allegedly sent by the NPA death squad:

Hello, name of the addressee: If you do not stop your shameless activities, you and your family will die. Signed: NPA.

At the same time, the National Bureau of Investigations [NBI] is reportedly undertaking thorough investigations to discover the people and reasons behind the letters. Those who have received such letters have been advised by the NBI to avoid opening letters from unknown sources and to turn them over to the NBI. [end recording]

COURT ORDERS VER, OTHERS ARRESTED IN AQUINO CASE

HK160849 Hong Kong AFP in English 0843 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 16 (AFP) -- A lower court Tuesday ordered the immediate arrest of 26 people accused of the 1983 assassination of President Corazon Aquino's husband, opposition leader Benigno Aquino, an official said. The order came four days after the Supreme Court ordered a fresh trial in the case, saying that an acquittal of the 26 in December has been rigged by then-President Ferdinand Marcos.

Lower Court Sheriff Edgardo Urieta said Tuesday's order allowed bail for nine of the accused, including former Armed Forces chief General Fabian Ver who fled to Hawaii when Mr. Marcos was deposed in February. All but one of the 26 are soldiers. The 26 also face charge for the slaying of Rolando Galman on the site of Mr. Aquino's assassination. The reputed gangster was later named by the Marcos government as his communist killer.

Mr. Aquino was shot dead at Manila Airport on August 21, 1983, as he was returning from exile in the United States. The slaying triggered a serious of events that led to Mr. Marcos fleeing the Philippines amid a popular revolt in Februray that swept Mrs. Aquino to power.

There were no immediate reports of any arrests Tuesday, but when asked if the hunt for the accused had begun, Mr. Urieta replied: "The boys have left." Asked about reports that some of the accused may have left the country, Mr. Urieta said: "We have to verify that they are not here."

He said the court had set bail for General Ver, former Manila Police Chief, Major General Prosvero Olivas and six troopers charged as accessories at 15,000 pesos (750 dollars) for each of the murders. Bail for the lone civilian accused, businessman Hermilo Gosuico, charged as an accesesory, was placed at 20,000 pesos (1,000 dollars) percase, he added.

The 17 officers and men charged as principals or direct participants in an alleged military plot to assassinate Mr. Aquino were denied bail.

Mr. Urieta said that apart from his staff, the court had also ordered police, the para-military constabulary and civilian agents of the National Bureau of Investigation to make the arrests. "We are coordinating," the sheriff said.

Mrs Aquino, who is currently on an official visit to the United States, has re-organized the judiciary in the Philippines, retiring two of the three judges who presided over the original 10-month trial into her husband's death. In its ruling Friday, the Supreme Court said any new proceedings must be fair to the accused.

UNIDO CALLS SOME NSC MEMBERS 'SECURITY RISKS'

HK121155 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Davao City -- The Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] party of Vice President Salvador Laurel has criticized the composition of Malacanang's National Security Council [NSC] as having members who are "security risks."

Rene Espina, secretary-general of the party, told a press conference that President Aquino had appointed members to the security council who "could not even pass the security clearance test of the military."

Without naming any specific NSC member, Espina said these council members might even pass information they get from the NSC meetings to the New People's Army.

Mrs Aquino had on Wednesday doubled the six-person NSC in an apparent move to strengthen civilian presence in the crucial body. Appointed were Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez, Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel, Budget Minister Alberto Romulo and Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno.

The original NSC members, aside from the President, were vice President Salvador Laurel, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel Ramos, Justice Minster Neptali Gonzales and Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo.

Espina made the remarks during a meeting here yesterday between Laurel and local Unido leaders.

Laurel, in a speech before the Citizens Legal Aid Society of the Philippines, said he would propose to the President the creation of a fund to compensate lawyers who give free legal aid to the poor.

Under his proposal, which he called the Judicare Program, a list of the country's ablest lawyers would be drawn up and made available to the public.

LABOR MINISTER DEPLORES 'RED SCARE CAMPAIGN'

HK150603 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez says the military's red scare campaign is detrimental to the nation's stability. He said that encouraging fears about communism is a hindrance to the government's efforts to reconstruct the economy. The minister said that workers' mass actions are not destructive but instead help to raise the people's political consciousness. Sanchez added cause-oriented organizations should be resisted.

WORLD BANK SAYS MANILA MISREPRESENTING ECONOMY

HK160508 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayon in Tagalog 0400 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] The World Bank believes that the Philippines will be unable to pay its foreign debt, which is estimated at $38 billion, until 1995. According to the bank's confidential report, a copy of which was obtained by Walden Bello of the Washington-based Philippine Support Committee, the Philippine economy is not what it is made out to be in Manila. One of the aims of President Aquino's visit to the U.S. is to confer with the creditor banks to request them to grant easier conditions for payment of the $26 billion incurred by the former administration which the Aquino administration has pledged to honor. One of the President's official meetings today is with World Bank President Barber Conable and with IMF head Jacques De la Rossiere. The World Bank report will be released soon.